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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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#### Politics of Europe.

*Meeting of Farmers.*—We have given a report, in another column of the proceedings at a very numerous meeting of the Farmers of the county of Sussex. They do not seem to have profited much by their experience. Notwithstanding they have now enjoyed, for nearly three years, a complete monopoly of the home market, the prices of corn are so low as to be quite insufficient to indemnify them for the expense of raising it on the poorest soils under cultivation. But protection cannot be carried farther than complete monopoly; and if this cannot save the farmer from ruin, how can any rational man suppose that this is to be done by the imposition of a prohibitory duty on corn? The proposition is so plainly and palpably absurd, that one would be almost tempted to think it had been advanced for no other purpose than to throw ridicule on the petitions and complaints of the agriculturists! The more the subject is investigated, the more evident it will appear, that the only real and effectual remedy for the existing agricultural distress is to be found, not in the making of new restrictions and prohibitions, but in the total abolition of those already in existence. The corn laws are productive only of pure and unmixed evil. They are, if possible, still more ruinous to the farmer than the manufacturer and merchant. During their continuance, it will be impossible for the farmers to export a single bushel of corn until its price has fallen 100 or 150 per cent. below what is held to be its proper level. And hence it is clear to demonstration, that no monopoly of the home market—that nothing short of the incessant recurrence of unfavourable seasons, or of resorting to the Dutch plan, and burning the surplus produce in a year of unusual plenty, can, so long as the prohibitory system is maintained, protect the farmer against the certainty of being exposed to the most ruinously destructive fluctuations. The abolition of this detestable system—detestable because it changes the bounty of Providence into a curse, and obliges a poor man to pay a shilling for the food he might otherwise buy for a sixpence—would doubtless be attended with a good deal of temporary distress and inconvenience. It would, however, be only temporary; for the capital and labour which is now engaged in the cultivation of poor miserable soils would be transferred to other and more lucrative employments. The profits of stock would be universally increased, and the commerce of the country would be prodigiously extended. But if we persist in maintaining the present system, we shall have an endless alternation of high and low prices. At one time the consumers of raw produce, and at another time the producers, will be involved in the severest distress; and the process of degradation will continue until the capital of each shall have been destroyed, or forced to seek a more secure investment in other countries.

But even if it were possible, which most certainly it is not, for a duty to be imposed on the importation of foreign corn, to compensate the British grower for the factitious encouragement he received during the war, and depreciation of the currency, still we should condemn such a measure as being in the highest degree impolitic. Why should such a boon, or why should any boon whatever, be given to the agriculturists at the expense of the rest of the community? The commercial and manufacturing classes have been deprived of whatever advantages they enjoyed in consequence of the hostilities in which we were so long engaged; and why should not the agriculturists who have shared equally

with the others in all the blessings of peace, also bear their fair share of the revulsion it has occasioned? We should unquestionably have considered the French Government as little better than insane, had they attempted to secure to the raisers of sugar from the beet root, a continuance of all the advantages they had enjoyed during the exclusion of colonial produce from the Continent! But sugar is not one of the principal necessities of life; and any measure for maintaining its price at a forced elevation, however absurd it may appear, is infinitely less prejudicial than a measure which has a tendency to embrace the price of corn.

Erroneous as the views entertained by the Agriculturists generally are, we cannot be surprised at them, when we find Judges and Peers of the realm coming gravely forward, as Lord EGREMONT did at the Sussex meeting, and telling us that the national debt is no loss to the country.—that it was merely a transfer from one class of the community to another! This shews of what sort of stuff a Senator may be made. Does Lord EGREMONT really suppose that the innumerable millions sent as subsidies to Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and our other continental allies, were merely transferred from one class of the people of Britain to another? The interest of the debt is, we admit, a transfer made by one class to another; but the principal for which this interest is paid was not so transferred,—it was not taken from the fundholders, and given to those who pay their dividends. No such thing. It was placed in the hands of Ministers, and has been by them utterly and entirely spent. We are not obliged to pay thirty millions a year on account of the interest of a capital which had been transferred to us; but we are obliged to pay thirty millions a year for a capital of which we never received one single farthing, and which has now no existence! No one can doubt that the man who can call such a payment as this a "mine of wealth," is very properly placed in what Lord CHATHAM called the "Hospital of Incurables!"—*Scotsman.*

*Ministerial Arrangements.*—It is understood that Mr. C. WYNN is to have the Board of Control, that Dr. PHILLIMORE comes to the Admiralty, and that some other friends of Lord GRENVILLE are to have places.

Our Readers are aware that in regard to these, and other Ministerial arrangements, which we understand are to be completed at the end of the present quarter by the change we have already announced in the Home Department, THE MORNING CHRONICLE has been silent as to the rumours which they gave rise during their progress. We took this course from feeling, as we said in a former Paper, that the changes themselves were of a nature very little calculated to interest the public at large. No alteration of system, no conciliatory feeling towards the people, no departure from the stern, inflexible determination of governing England by force, ever entered into the views of the King's Counsellors in the recommendations which they have so long been pressing upon his MAJESTY. Knowing this to be the case, we really thought it a waste of time, if not an insult to our countrymen in their present deplorable condition, to draw their attention to a wretched puppet-show, which, like the old woman and harlequin in toys to shew the weather, exhibits nothing better than a SIDMOUTH and a PEEL peeping out alternately at the doors of their respective cabins. The nominations to the Household, however, are said to have been accompanied by circumstances of a higher interest, and which may merit rather more serious animadversion.

It is very generally asserted, that in the appointment to the Chief Office in the Household, Ministers have consulted their own convenience rather than the wishes of their Sovereign. It is said also, that they pressed for his MAJESTY'S consent to their demands, by the use of an alternative, which, for reasons needless to dwell upon, has hitherto proved to them an infallible method of carrying all difficult points with him. So far this is in order. That the same men who, in 1812, advised his MAJESTY to resist all interference with his prerogative in the appointment of the Great Officers of his Household, and who owe their own places to an unequivocal acceptance of that condition, should in 1821 turn sharp round upon their master, and insist upon naming to those offices themselves, will astonish no man who considers the effect of the long possession of power on the minds of persons who are ignorant of its just use.—What is supposed to have recently occurred, therefore, is exactly what was to be expected from the present Ministers; and we should not say one word about the Duke of MONTROSE'S nomination to be Lord Chamberlain, which is of just as much importance to the Public as his Grace's efficiency can render it, were it not for the peculiar species of triumph with which it has been received in the Ministerial circles. We must suggest to Ministers themselves (whom we readily acquit of such indecency in their own persons), that it would be becoming in them, at least, to check the language of some of their coarser partisans upon this subject.

But if the arrangements for English Offices be a matter of such inferior interest, it is not so with regard to those for Ireland. The elevation of such a man as the Marquess of WELLESLEY to a post of power cannot be indifferent, and seems to announce that the guidance of the Government of Ireland is at length to be entrusted to men who can propose to themselves great and intelligible views, and pursue them with wisdom, vigour, and effect. As Whigs indeed, and as advocates for that scheme of mutual agreement in principle which we conceive to be the only basis for a Constitutional Administration to rest upon, we should gladly have seen the Noble Marquess associated with a Government at home entitled to the confidence of the people; but if confidence be too much for us to grant to the present Ministers, we are ready to admit, that in the appointment of the Noble Marquess—in whatever quarter it originated—there is good ground for hope that a serious and an honest effort will at length be made to form a good Government for Ireland. If the miseries of that unhappy country have found their way to the Royal heart, and have produced the resolution of sending thither a Nobleman so well qualified to give effect to his parting wishes and commands, cheaply indeed will his MAJESTY have purchased the assent of his Ministers to the good he meditates by sacrificing to their little ambition a place or two in his household. Be this as it may, Lord WELLESLEY'S appointment is (as we have said) a just ground for hope with all men who know any thing of the duties attached to the high situations he has already held, and to his peculiar qualities for discharging them. We have no access, of course, to his Lordship's views and intentions with regard to the government of Ireland at the present conjuncture, and still less can we conjecture what may be his instructions; but remembering, as we do, the sentiments he avowed, and to which he sacrificed himself, in the time of Mr. PERCEVAL, and reverting likewise—although far from approving many of its maxims—to the vigour of his Indian administration, we confess that we expect to see his powers of reconciling opposite interests, and of reducing discordant factions to their proper level, exerted to some purpose in a country which, from a long series of mal-administration, has become the very focus of discontent. His Lordship will remember when he arrives there, the character he has to sustain as well as that which he has to acquire; he will feel that from him, at least, something like Government will be expected; and that he is not to be ranked with those puny beings who are absolutely overwhelmed by what, in other hands, would constitute the strength of the State,—who confess that the blessings of God are the curse of their Administration, and tell us, in the jargon of their mountebank metaphysics, to expect a cure for the public distress from "the general working

of events!" We cannot believe that in the Noble Marquess, age will have counteracted experience, or have diminished his energies in his impending struggle with intolerance)—and, least of all, that he will suffer his Government to be set up, like a parenthesis, between his Secretary and Mr. PEEL, or forget that he is now called upon not merely to represent the Person but to give effect to the Declarations of his Sovereign. So far we can, with all consistency, express our satisfaction at his Lordship's appointment; under the reserve always of examining, with a jealousy which is become habitual to us, the measures of his Administration as they develop themselves, and as they may accord with those comprehensive principles of conciliation which we think the present crisis demands. In spite of certain ominous appearances, which must ever attend upon the names of PEEL and GOULBURN, when connected with liberal notions of Government, we are loth to prejudge an arrangement in which that of WELLESLEY stands the first.—*Morning Chronicle*.

*Her late Majesty's Affairs.*—We have every reason to believe the statement made in the Frankfort Journal, relative to a protest being entered by the Marquis Antaldi and l'Avocat Felici, against acting as trustees to her late Majesty's affairs in Italy, is quite without foundation, as letters of a date two days later than the date of the protest have arrived in London from the notary employed at Milan by the said trustees, requiring some papers which were in the possession of her Majesty's executors to be sent over immediately to Italy, as necessary to their carrying the trusts into execution.—*Globe*.

*Greenland Trade.*—Gas lights are turning the Greenland trade topsy turvy. Many of the Hull whalers will not be sent out again, and the remainder are about to be reduced. Both steam-boats and gas-lights will doubtless soon excite the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

*The Dog.*—The attachment of the dog to its master has often been the theme of admiration, and sometimes furnished an interesting episode to the poet. It will brave every danger and risk to be near the side of its protector. An incident relating to one occurred a few days ago in Sheffield, which is perhaps not unworthy of being recorded. Its owner was repairing the roof of a high house, and the animal, from impatience in all likelihood to be out of its master's sight, actually ventured to scale the ladder which was reared against it. It gradual and cautious progress up this fearful ascent was watched with intense interest by the lady who communicated this anecdote. At length it reached the top; but, disappointed in not finding the object of its search, (who in fact was concealed by being engaged at the opposite side of the roof), it was in the act of returning, when, to the indescribable pain of the beholder, it missed its step, and fell. The descent was somewhat broken by the casual pitching on a small roof, about half the height from which it slipped; but, wonderful to relate, though it lay a short time breathless from the extreme severity of the shock, by the aid of a little caressing and cordial it was restored in a few minutes, and actually trotted off as if nothing had happened.

*Courtship in Fife.*—The mode of courtship in some parts of Fife is curious. When the young man hath the felicity to be invited of the same party with the maiden that hath won his affections, then doth he endeavour to sit opposite to her at the table, —where he giveth himself not up to those unseemly ogglings and gazings which he practised in other parts, to the offence of aged virgins and others persons of much discretion; but putting forth his foot, he presseth and treadeth withal upon the feet and toes of the maiden; whereupon if she do not roar forth, it is a sign that his addresses are well received, and the two come in due course before the minister. This form of Cupidon his attack is known by the name of Footie, and the degree of pressure doth denote and measure the warmth of the passion. Such young men as be bashful do hence make good speed: These do take with them a more forward friend, who shall, vicariously and in their stead, give a light pressure and treading; and a person who doth thus melt the ice of coyness between the parties is, in these parts, called Lightfoot, from the lightness of his pressure. —*Glasgow Chronicle*, Dec. 29.



**Sir Robert Wilson.**—The ground which THE COURIER long took, with respect to the dismissal of SIR ROBERT WILSON and the confiscation of his property, namely that not being on active service, he was not entitled to a trial, previous to dismissal, and that after dismissal all possibility of trial was at an end, was so completely taken from under him, by the citation of the opinions of the proper authorities and of a number of cases, among others those of Lord GEORGE SACKVILLE, and Cornet BELLASIS, that he has been obliged to take refuge in pure and unalloyed arbitrary power, to entrench himself behind what he calls the Royal prerogative, and to exclaim, Here I can commit as much injustice as I please, for in this sanctuary I am accountable only to God.

But we will not allow ourselves to be stopt short by the mere announcement of the word Sanctuary.—We therefore advance confidently to its threshold, with a demand to know in what Chapter of the British Constitution as fixed at the Revolution, the power to inflict punishment on any person whomsoever is given under any name to any individual or individuals without responsibility.

The prerogative, like every other power, must be executed, not in an arbitrary manner, but according to certain and definite principles. The KING, whether in his Military or Civil capacity, can only act through known and responsible officers. These officers are therefore accountable for every part of their conduct, and bound to exercise the powers committed to them within the limits prescribed by civil and military laws, and to avoid transgressing these laws. The person of the KING is sacred, because he is known to the nation only through the acts of others; but this immunity is confined to the KING alone, for every other individual, from the highest to the lowest, filling Military or Civil offices, is accountable for the share of power with which he is vested. When a complaint is exhibited against him, when any of his acts is impugned by an individual feeling himself aggrieved by it, he is not at liberty to plead the KING's commands, to put off the complaint with a *sic volo sic jubeo*, but must at once show the reason and justice of the proceeding which is brought under challenge.

If the utmost degree of punishment could at once be inflicted by those to whom the KING's powers are delegated, on any Officer, namely, cashiering him and confiscating his property, whenever the disposition to do so existed, how has it been found necessary to apply to the Legislature for Laws regulating the conduct of the Army, and prescribing the mode in which the violation of them shall be punished? Will the monstrous absurdity be maintained, that though Laws are given by the Legislature to Officers for their guidance, the strictest observance of these Laws shall afford them no more security from the extremity of punishment, than if they had been guilty of the most marked violation of them? Are Ministers at liberty to attack an Officer under Law, or under discretion, at their pleasure, throwing out the one as a blind, merely to put their victim off his guard, like a challenger who names swords, and when his opponent has drawn his weapon, fires off a pistol in his face?

If the Constitution gave Ministers a power like this, of cashiering every Officer whenever they pleased, without assigning cause, the presence of Officers in the House of Commons would be one of the grossest insults to common sense ever offered. The military disposition of the higher ranks of England—of those from whom the House of Commons is taken—has been placed beyond all doubt, by the eagerness with which they enter the Army during War. We might thus have a House of Commons, not composed of persons entitled to call themselves really or virtually Representatives of the people, but filled in great measure with persons as completely dependent as so many slaves of the GRAND SEIGNOR.

The principle of responsibility is so completely interwoven, with what Lord LONDONDERRY would call the working of every part of our Constitution, that it is not enough to get the better of it to say, that it has occasionally been departed from. Acts, notoriously criminal, have often been committed, and committed with impunity, but the impunity does not change their nature.

We repeat what we formerly said, that the power now claimed as part of the prerogative, is at variance with the Constitution—at variance with the enactments of the Mutiny Bill, which prescribes the intervention of Courts Martial before any punishment of any description can be inflicted; and that in every case from the time of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH to our own, when it has been exercised, it has been so to the abuse of justice and Constitutional independence. However, the very small number of dismissals from the service, effected in an arbitrary manner, and not through the intervention of a Military Court, proves that they were only exceptions to the rule which they serve to confirm.

But even these cases (with one exception, to which we shall by and by allude) differ most materially from that of Sir R. WILSON. With this one exception, the officers dismissed have been either allowed or offered the price of their Commissions. THE GAZETTE, in which Captain GAWLER's dismissal was announced, is dated December 14, 1792. The words are "Second Regiment Life Guards, Lieutenant CALLANET, vice Capt. GAWLER, who is permitted to receive the price of his Commission." Lord SEM-PILL might have had his money, but he refused to take it. Lieut. HANNAY, of the Blues, dismissed by the late KING, received the price of his Commission. The wife of Major CAMERON, of the 20th Dragoons, who, for bringing his Commanding Officer, Colonel GILLESPIE, to a Court Martial, and not making good his charges, was dismissed, received a sum of money equal to what he had expended in Commissions. It may here be observed, in passing, that a failure to substantiate the charges, which under the First Article of the 12th Section of the Articles of War, any Officer may exhibit against the Commanding Officer of his Regiment, to the Commander Officer of the Forces, who is "required to examine into the complaint, has been supposed by some of the writers on Military Law (we merely mention this circumstance) to afford a justification for subjecting at once the Officer so complaining in case of failure, to instant retribution. With these cases in point, no lawyer could ever have given an opinion, that the loss of the purchase money followed of course the dismissal."

We had referred to JAMES's *Military Dictionary*, published in the year 1816, to show "that the Officers of the 85th regiment were not dismissed the service, but only displaced from the regiment. The following extracts contain the passages in that work, to which we more particularly alluded:—

Under the head—

**CASHIERING.**—In the case of an Officer, this punishment consists of four degrees.

The second mode, which first occurred in 1800, when seven Officers belonging to the 85th Regiment of foot were dismissed without a trial, is called displacing, by which an Officer is dismissed from some particular regiment.

The third is dismissing an Officer from the service &c.

Under that of—

**DISPLACED.**—Officers are sometimes displaced in consequence of misconduct proved upon the minutes of a General Court Martial, but they are at liberty to serve in any other corps.

On this THE COURIER remarked—

"Does the CHRONICLE mean to say, upon the authority of this Dictionary, that they were removed to other regiments, as was the case with the Officers of the 10th Hussars? If so, it is a gross and wilful error, for the sentence which we quoted from the printed "Case," of these Officers, printed for circulation among the Members of the House of Commons, left no doubt upon that subject. The following are the words:—"They were, however, by his MAJESTY's order, immediately removed from the army, and such as had purchased their commissions, with the loss of their money." Can language be more intelligible? But to make it still more clear, and to silence caviller at once, we will further mention, that there is, appended to the Case, a Memorial, signed by three of the eight Officers addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, dated May 16, 1815, in which they venture

to solicit, once more, a revision of their sentence, upon the very grounds of the differences between their punishment and that of the Officers of the 10th Hussars.

"Your Memorialists," they say, "are once more induced to call your Royal Highness's serious attention to their case, in consequence of the punishment lately inflicted on the Officers of the 10th Hussars, who, having also failed to prove all the charges brought against their superior Officer, were ONLY removed to their other regiments."

Now we have to observe that JAMES'S *Military Dictionary* is perfectly correct with respect to the Officers of the 85th Regiment; for it so happens that this Regiment has furnished at different periods two cases of nearly a similar nature, a circumstance which has given rise to much error and confusion. In May, 1801, eight officers of that Regiment were removed from the service without receiving any compensation whatever for their commissions, in consequence of their having appeared as Prosecutors at a Court-martial held on Lieutenant-Colonel Ross of that Corps, who was found guilty on one charge and acquitted on the remaining four.

An occurrence of nearly a similar nature, but totally unconnected with it, took place in the same Regiment thirteen years afterwards, namely, in 1814: but, on the latter occasion, the Officers were not deprived of their commissions, but dispersed among the different Corps in the service, as in the case of the 10th Hussars.

THE COURIER accepted our challenge, and published the official communication made to the Commander in Chief by Sir CHARLES MORGAN, Judge Advocate-General, respecting the former of these cases. In doing so he has afforded us, as we anticipated, matter strongly condemnatory of the course pursued with respect to Sir ROBERT WILSON. This case, it is to be remarked, carries on the face of it the stamp of the grossest injustice; for the offence being equal on the part of Lieut. Col. Ross and the eight officers, he preferring unfounded charges against Major ORRLEY, and they preferring unfounded charges against him, the punishment inflicted was unequal.—Lieut. Col. Ross was merely told of his having incurred his MAJESTY'S displeasure, while the eight officers were deprived of the price of their commissions. But still in a case marked with such evident injustice and partiality, a regular communication was made to the eight officers through an official organ, of the grounds of charge existing against them. However hard the measure dealt out to them, they were at least not dismissed without accusation. But Sir ROBERT WILSON has had the extremity of punishment inflicted on him, without receiving from any quarter whatever the slightest hint of the offence for which he has been so punished, or even being told by those who so punish him, that he has committed what in their estimation amounts to an offence. In his case the utmost extent of arbitrary power has been displayed. Where, we ask, is there any other instance of an officer having been cashiered,—where of his having been dismissed,—without receiving a communication of the charge against him? Capt. GAWLER, and the officers of the 85th knew of the offence imputed to them. But the bow-string could not be applied with less ceremony to a Vizir, whose treasures had inflamed the cupidity of his master, than Ministers have thought fit to use in putting their fingers into the pockets of Sir ROBERT WILSON.

We shall not pursue the subject farther at present. We conclude with observing, that if Ministers find any benefit from this act of despotism, it will afford a decisive proof that our liberties are altogether at their mercy. But they will not benefit by it. The arrow has entered the heart of every Officer of the army, for dull must he be who does not perceive that if this precedent be sanctioned, he is at once levelled to the condition of the vilest slave. The spirit of the English army is gone for ever if this unjust act do not recoil on those who committed it. The man who after such a warning as the establishment of this precedent would give, will proclaim that he is obliged to make a sacrifice of his spirit and his principle on the altar of his necessities. From an army officered by such men what might we not expect? But the

Legislature will not surely allow their gallant men to be trampled on with impunity. We are sure we do them only justice when we say, every officer in the service feels that our observations on this case are perfectly just. Motives of prudence, regard for a family, the existence of which may in some cases, and the comforts in very many may be dependent on a Commission, may force them to silence; but the feeling so compressed will only be more intense.

*Administration of Justice.*—THE COURIER, commenting on the discomfiture of the Bridge-street Gang, is in a perfect ecstacy of admiration at the extraordinary purity of that administration of justice which cannot permit a party interested in the verdict, to return the Jury which is to try the accused. The surprise and satisfaction of MOLIERE'S Citizen on learning that he had been speaking prose all his life, is scarcely more ludicrous than our Contemporary's joy and gladness at the discovery of a new and unlooked for beauty, commonly called impartiality, in the administration of justice. It is a phenomenon that appears to have struck his senses for the first time, and he describes it with all the rapturous vivacity of a neophyte. We who hold that every man has a right to expect justice, and that impartiality is the essence of that justice, may be allowed to consider the matter with more phlegm, and to entertain even a feeling of distrust and alarm when we find the absence of a vice in our Judicature, hailed as something that claims extraordinary gratitude and admiration. We are not yet reduced to so abject a condition as to be grateful to our masters for the rights they permit us to enjoy, and to worship them as paragons of virtue because they are not monsters of vice.

THE COURIER says, that his "simple outline of the case speaks volumes in honour of the administration of justice." We should be sorry to believe that the honour of justice could stand in need of any voluminous vouchers, or that it could be so much indebted for support to the purity of a single decision. We are disposed, indeed, to think that what PERICLES remarked of the women, is strictly applicable to justice, and that the less that is said, for or against it, is its highest encomium.—*Morning Chronicle, December 17.*

*Highlander.*—A long time ago, a tenant of one of the ancestors of the present Duke of Gordon, who from some misfortune had fallen into arrear with his rent, was so harshly treated by the Factor, that he was in daily expectation of being cast upon the wide world, without a home or a shilling.

"No a house to put his head in,  
No a friend to tak' his part."

In this emergency the persecuted Highlander determined to request an audience of the Duke. Time had begun to work strange freaks with his person, but when both parties were young, Donald had been well known to his Grace, and he had some hopes that he would still recognise the rough Highland boy who had often carried his basket, and led the way to the best fishing pools—who had taught him the favourite haunts of the black cock and ptarmigan—who had gathered black-berries for him in the glen, and hunted red deer with him on the hills. Donald was in the right. His Grace did know him, and his very appearance called up a crowd of pleasing associations. The Highlander told his story with that simplicity which is more touching than the most fervid eloquence, and his Grace not only granted him a free and full discharge, but kindly invited him to drink a glass of wine. Donald was delighted beyond measure; and while basking in the rays of Ducal favour, he ventured to enquire the meaning of the pictures and images with which the walls of the apartment were thickly studded. The Gordons were at that time a Catholic family, and the Duke answered that these were the pictures of the Saints, who made intercession with the Father for all good Catholics. The sagacious Highlander shrugged up his shoulder, and forgetting the rules of prudence, and thinking no doubt that Middlemen should have a little to do with spiritual as with secular affairs he exclaimed, "Please your Grace, wad it no pe better to gang to the Father yoursel!"—*Glasgow Chronicle.*



# MISCELLANEOUS.

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## Agricultural Meeting.

On Monday, Dec. 10, pursuant to advertisement, a number of the most affluent and respectable farmers of the county of Sussex assembled at Lewes, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present depressed state of Agriculture. The large room at the Star Inn was literally full; and on the proposition of Mr. Ellman, sen. the Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont was, with unanimity and universal applause, solicited to take the Chair.

Mr. LANDE (a Magistrate from the East of Sussex) said that he attended as a deputy from Robertsbridge. He was authorised to express a hope that a County Meeting would be called. In the part of Sussex where he resided, the distress was truly alarming; and he spoke not merely of the condition of the occupiers of land, but also of the state of the landlords and clergy, who, as well as the former, severely felt the pressure of the times. The reduction which they had been compelled to make in their incomes was very serious. The number of men out of employ in the Eastern District was most alarming; so much so, that it had been computed there were, at the present moment, in one Rape alone (that of Hastings), no less than 1000 persons in such a predicament; and this appalling calculation had been corroborated by Mr. Barton of Battle, the Clerk of the Local Magistracy. The complaints now expressed proceeded from men who, during the war, had come cheerfully forward to support their share in the burdens of the country, and who considered it a duty equally binding to come forward as they did now.

Mr. INGRAM had considerable property in Hailsham; and he must say, that he thought it disgraceful to see paupers occupied in the way which had been described; as a further proof of the feeling which prevailed upon the subject, he mentioned that they had received from the lower orders the degrading appellation of convicts. It was, perhaps, presumption in him to intrude upon the meeting; but as no other person had done it, he would take the liberty of stating what he considered to be the only mode in which relief could be afforded. The real cause of the present difficulties was, without doubt, taxation; while money was plentiful we could get on, notwithstanding the pressure of imposts; but now that the value of the pound-note was reduced to 20s. all parties experienced difficulties. One (and perhaps a principle) source of relief would be found in encouraging the production of the soil; another in making every possible reduction in the expenditure of Government. The means and necessities of life not being now so high as in 1792, it could not be deemed a hardship to bring down the revenues of public officers to the same standard. He spoke not of the poor-clerks; he did not think they were the persons who should be made to suffer; on the contrary, they merited all that they received; but he spoke of a reduction in the salaries of those who could well bear a diminution of income. Another mode of relief might be, to take off the taxes which pressed hard upon the lower orders, and to make up the deficiency by a property tax.

Mr. MARTIN observed, he had been informed by Mr. Marshall, that in his parish there were an hundred paupers out of employ. To so high a pitch, indeed, had things proceeded, in consequence of the poverty and dissatisfaction of the poor, that the overseers were threatened and actually considered themselves in danger. He left the meeting from this to judge what must be the situation of the parish. He scarcely knew if he were authorised in stating (what he had been told by Mr. Marshall) that so enormous were the poor-rates, as to determine him to dispose of his estate, finding they absolutely consumed it up.

Mr. ELLMAN, jun. had seen men employed in drawing beach, as had been already described, and it was indeed a painful sight. One of them (the leader) worked with a bell about his neck. These men had to work but half the day, and what was the consequence? There were at this moment 160 prisoners in the Lewes House of Correction. Mr. Ellman concluded by saying, that he had prepared resolutions which, according to the pleasure of the Gentlemen present, he would now read, or postpone till a county meeting, should such a measure be determined upon.

Lord EGREMONT thought that a County Meeting would be of little utility. The question was—Did such low prices arise from the importation of foreign corn? He firmly believed that for the last two years there had been little competition. His own opinion was, that the present difficulties were caused by a too hasty attempt to alter the currency; for it could scarcely be supposed that a system, which had been the work of twenty years could be without inconvenience, so suddenly abolished. It was said by many that the debt of the country was a great evil; yet no one could say that it was a loss to the nation; on the contrary, it was but the transfer of property from one class of the community to another! It was, in his opinion, a mine of wealth; and he was persuaded much evil would result if a reduction of the debt should take place. For himself, his Lordship said that he had not, nor would he ever have, one farthing in the funds, and therefore in what he had stated he could of course be influenced by no personal feeling.

Mr. ELLMAN, jun. after expressing the utmost respect for the judgment of the Noble Chairman, expressed his opinion that another application to the House of Commons upon this subject would be highly advisable. He then proposed a long string of resolutions.

After some pause, Lord EGREMONT suggested that this paper should be printed and published for general consideration, before that or any other meeting was called upon to decide as to the propriety of its adoption. At present, he thought that nothing more should be done upon this subject, and he particularly opposed the reference of the operation to a county meeting, from which no practical good could be expected.

Mr. ELLMAN, jun. stated, that he had this morning received a communication from a gentleman, who stated that it was the intention of Government, early in the ensuing Session, to propose the abrogation of the present Corn Laws, in order to substitute the imposition of a duty upon the import of foreign corn. This gentleman was Mr. Webb Hall who stated that he had received his intelligence from Mr. Huskisson; and here Mr. E. read an extract from the letter of Mr. Hall. With respect to the Noble Chairman's recommendation of waiting until the Spring before any measure was taken to guard against the evil of opening the ports, he could not by any means acquiesce in that recommendation; for such delay on the part of the Agriculturists would imply the desertion of their Parliamentary advocates, and especially of the County Members, who had so strenuously stood by them.

Mr. BLACKMAN moved an amendment, which contained an allegation in the Report of the Agricultural Committee, namely "to consider of the injustice and injury cast upon all classes of the people by an unsettled currency." After hearing of the cases of calamity which had been stated in the course of that day, and particularly of Englishmen, compelled from dire distress to carry barrows from morning till night, with bells about their necks, he could not help expressing his extreme surprise that a greater scope had not been taken by the gentlemen with whom this meeting originated, and by whom it appeared to be conducted. He was surprised, for instance, that no observation whatever had been made much less any proposition submitted, with respect to those men through whose conduct the country had been reduced to its present melancholy condition (applause.) He was astonished to hear Mr. Ellman ascribe all our distress to the low price of wheat, while he entirely overlooked the low price of meat. Was he not aware that bacon was selling at 3d, a pound, and that the peasantry of Limerick were in open warfare, as the Courier stated, against rent, tithes, and taxes? Did not the worthy gentleman feel that the principle of that warfare was the same as that to which the complaints of this meeting referred? Yet the very serious disturbances in Ireland had not even been mentioned by any preceding speaker who supported the views of Mr. Ellman. They were told that their condition could not be improved, unless what was called the natural prices of corn were restored, and Mr. W. Hall described this natural price as that of 1813. But who could truly say what that natural price was or who could properly separate that subject from the great money question? Or was there any authority in this country, however high, who could make any assertion upon the subject that was entitled to attention? Yet Mr. Webb Hall had ventured to make the assertion which he had mentioned. But really this Gentleman seemed quite beside himself; for he had roundly asserted, that it was of no consequence whatever to the interests of agriculture, or that of the country at large, whether the Bank resumed cash payments or not provided adequate provisions were made by the Legislature to guard against the importation of foreign corn. Nay, in the pamphlet in which these assertions appeared, Mr. Hall had observed, that "the most infallible criterion of natural wealth and prosperity is to be found in a diminished paper value of currency, whether that currency shall consist of paper or metal, as that of poverty is to be found in a high value of currency." Then, according to this Gentleman's doctrine, France enjoyed great wealth and prosperity when she was deluded by those assignats which were at last scarcely worth more than waste paper; and so was America, when, at the time of her Revolution, she had so many depreciated dollars in circulation. But it was quite idle to argue with such a writer, and yet he was appointed by the present Ministers Secretary to the late Board of Agriculture while he was selected by the farmers as Secretary to their agricultural Association. How then could the agriculturist escape error, or entertain correct views, while they acted under such a guide, or attended such an adviser? Yet his authority had been quoted this day by those Gentlemen who so cautiously abstained from any animadversion upon the conduct of Ministers, by whom all the affairs of the country had been so much deranged,—by whom every visitation that afflicted the people had been mainly occasioned.

Mr. ELLMAN, sen. felt himself bound to oppose this amendment, lest, from its adoption, this might be deemed a political meeting which was a character he did not wish it to bear.

Mr. BLACKMAN considered it mere drivelling and nonsense to say that a meeting was not political which involved the interests, as its authors alleged, of every class of the people. The money question was

indeed the key stone of the arch of such a meeting, and therefore the consideration of the question could not be consistently excluded any more than the conduct of Ministers.

Lord EGREW said, that he could not consider the Amendment of Mr. Blackman as a political or party proposition, whatever he might think of that Gentleman's speech; for it was the fact, that all parties, in Parliament and out of it, supported the resumption of cash payments. Lords Grey and Lansdown did so as well as the Ministers. Nay, Mr. Cobbett himself did so, and "what the devil more," said the Noble Lord, "would you require? (a laugh and applause.)"

After a few more observations from Mr. Blackman, Mr. Ellman withdrew his opposition, and the amendment was adopted.—The meet broke up about four o'clock.

### Eastern Voyage.

#### NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE TO PULO-PENANG, OR PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

(From the Liverpool Mercury.)

The following narrative explains the voyage which the ship made to the Malay Islands, without infringement of the character of the East India Company.

Captain Lockerby sailed in the LINDSAYS from London in May 1820, with a full cargo of British goods, for Gibraltar. Without discharging he thence proceeded to Madeira, and thence to Buenos Ayres; and then to Pulo-Penang, in the Straits of Malacca. There he discharged part of his cargo, and sailed to the new settlement of Singapore, which was established about three years ago by Sir T. Stamford Raffles. There he remained for three weeks; discharged the whole of his outward cargo, and purchased sugar of an excellent quality, brought from the Gulph of Siam by Chinese junks.

Singapore is a beautiful island in the straits of that name, in the entrance of the Chinese Sea, and a few leagues from the southern extremity of Asia. Singapore (the capital) is divided into three separate towns; namely, Malay town containing about 10,000 inhabitant Malays; Chinese town, about 7000 Chinese; and English town, which yet contains but few Europeans, among whom are about five respectable English merchants. English towns are laid out in beautiful squares, and spacious streets crossing each other at right angles; and is agreeably decorated with trees. The site of the mansion of the resident Governor is on a rising ground behind the town, and commands an extensive and delightful view of the whole of the straits and of the numerous and beautiful islands that surround the new settlement. Colonel Farquhar (formerly Governor of Malacca) is Governor here; a gentleman well calculated for the office, from his experimental knowledge of the manners and character of the Malays; who, it may be here remarked, appear to be partial to the British Government, and inimical to the Dutch.

The climate of Singapore, although warm, is extremely salubrious; and appears to be so little subject to the diseases so fatal to Europeans in most tropical climates, that only two of these had died, since the formation of the settlement, a period of three years. The markets are well supplied with fish and poultry; dried and salted provisions are plentifully imported in the Chinese junks from Siam. Tropical fruits and roots are also abundant.

The trade of the Island is very considerable, and is fast increasing. During the last year, it had been triple that of Prince of Wales's Island. Capt. Lockerby is of opinion, that from its advantageous situation and excellent harbour, it will eventually draw the trade from that island entirely. There is also a considerable trade with Batavia. The intercourse, through means of Chinese junks, is immense. During Capt. Lockerby's stay, upwards of twenty of these vessels, or from two to three hundred tons burthen, loaded with sugar (great quantities of which are sent to Batavia) arrived daily. Sugar is generally sold at half a dollar less per pecul than at Pulo-Penang. The intercourse of Malay grows is also surprising; hundreds of them going out and in daily, exchanging their produce for European manufactures.

This settlement is a most valuable acquisition to the English; for which they are indebted to the discernment and energetic plans of Sir T. S. Raffles, who is well acquainted with the British interests in that part of the globe. The situation excels all others, in point of commanding the immense trade of the whole of the numerous and fruitful islands in those seas, as well as of the eastern coast of Sumatra; and will eventually turn the tide of commerce from the Dutch in that island, where they have

It is not perhaps generally known that these people are by no means immersed in savage barbarity. Their language is established; they are possessed of books and writings, and pride themselves in tracing their origin from record and tradition back to a remote period of 4000 years.

hitherto pursued a most lucrative traffic in gold dust, of which that island is productive. The Dutch evidently feel the effects of the new settlement already; and it is understood, that, from the falling off of the trade in Sumatra, they are about to abandon their establishment at Malacca. From this interesting island, Captain Lockerby returned through the Straits of Malacca, and called at Pulo-Penang. Here he received on board a quantity of piece goods, opium, and specie, and sailed for the west coast of the island of Sumatra. He traded along that coast from Atcheen-head, at the northern extremity of the island to Bencoolen, a distance of about 700 miles, calling at not fewer than fifty native ports for spices, with which he loaded his vessel in bulk. Captain Lockerby's crew consisted of only fifteen men, and he went on shore often with but half that number, but on no occasion received any insult, or experienced any hostility from the natives, whom he found to be honest and friendly in their dealings. Had they been otherwise, they might have taken possession of ship at any time, as he had frequently upwards of 100 of them on board at a time, all armed with their creeses\* or poisoned knives. Captain L. also called at the Dutch settlement of Padang, on that coast; but here he was not received in so friendly a manner as he expected; the settlers were not inclined to traffic with him. At different native ports, he found several American vessels all of them nearly loaded with pepper, and destined, as he understood, for European markets. The navigation of that coast is extremely dangerous: Captain L. was obliged to tow his long-boat all day; and at night, sent her ahead of the ship, with lights to pilot her through the reefs. It was generally inclining to calm through the day, with a favourable land breeze at night. In the native port of Analaboo, the LINDSAYS met with an accident by which the vessel was in great danger of being wrecked, and her crew left destitute among the Malays. A tremendous gale of wind, accompanied with a heavy sea, set in; the ship pitching, fore-castle under water. Captain L. had one of the recently invented patent chain-cables out. The pauls of the windlass upset, and the cable ran out to the end, which was fortunately clenched round the mast. This, with the stopper on deck, and the sheet anchor being let go, brought the ship up when within a few yards of the breakers. This was the only time Captain L. had occasion to use his rope cable during the whole voyage, having always found the chain sufficient.

At Bencoolen, Sir T. S. Raffles put on board a few boxes of spices to fill up, and the LINDSAYS sailed for Europe. Captain L. called at the Isle of France, and at St. Helena: he relates a circumstance which occurred at the latter, which cannot fail to be interesting.

Urged by a curiosity common to all strangers, Captain Lockerby visited the tomb of Bonaparte, and also the new house which had been fitted up for his reception. The spot where the tomb stands is only accessible by ticket. The grave had been dug under a large willow-tree, which (probably from being undermined at the roots) was in a complete state of decay. The tomb was covered with slab-stones (apparently from England) which had been taken up from the kitchen-floor of the new house. It was railed round with green paling, and a sentinel walked round it night and day, to prevent approach within the railing. There was no inscription upon the tomb. The ground surrounding it, it was understood, was to be laid out as gardens, for the accommodation of those who came to visit the grave of the departed Emperor.

While Captain Lockerby was ruminating on the narrow spot that contained all that remained of him who had awed a world, he observed some ladies, who, on their way from India to England, in the Moira, had landed, and were urged by similar curiosity to visit the tomb. They had brought refreshments with them, and sat on the grass. One of them approached the well (which it is well known was a favourite with Bonaparte) and drew some water, which they drank. Whether the water tasted uncommonly sweet after that to which they had been so long accustomed on shipboard, or that they conceived the Emperor had, in his rocky prison, relinquished the garb and "high imaginings" of the monarch and assumed the manners and frugality of the anchorite, Captain L. is unable to decide; but, on drinking a draught, one of these ladies seriously observed, "How happy Bonaparte must have been to have such delicious water to drink!" Capt. L. could not help smiling at the philosophy of the female, who could find in a glass of pure water an antidote for the loss of health, and liberty, and power, and domestic affection. The ladies filled their empty bottles at the well, observing that they would carry some of the crystal beverage to England. Captain L. followed their example, and brought a bottle of it to Liverpool.

\* Captain L. states that the preparation of these fatal weapons is generally supposed, by foreigners, to be a secret, and that they are prepared only in one part of the island. This is a mistake; the instrument is merely a piece of hardened iron or steel, generally double-edged, and sometimes waved in the edges, in serpentine form, rubbed over with the juice of the lime, and dried in the sun. The wound is fatal, unless the flesh be immediately cut out.



Most of the principal inhabitants of St. Helena had procured a little of the hair of Bonaparte; and Captain L. got from a respectable merchant there (Mr. O'Connor) a few of these relics. The Emperor had but little hair on his head at the time of his death; so that this was regarded, even in the Island, as a very valuable present. Mr. O'Connor reported to Captain L. a conversation he had had with Madame Bertrand. That lady stated that soon before the death of Bonaparte, she asked him, in the course of an interview, "under whose protection he wished to leave his son?" "I will leave my son under the protection of the French Army," was the reply. Captain L. had visited St. Helena twice during the imprisonment of Bonaparte; first in the Tarron of Liverpool, with despatches for the Governor, and, secondly, in the Christopher of this port also, and likewise with despatches. On the first occasion he was permitted to see Bonaparte walking in his garden; on the second, he declined seeing strangers. The whole of the servants attached to the household had left the Island. Captain L. remarks that previous to the restrictions on shipping, in consequence of the imprisonment of Bonaparte, the native inhabitants subsisted chiefly by the raising of stock and vegetable, for the supply of the ships on their way to India. They were rendered very destitute for some time after the restriction, but eventually supplied the troops, and the household of Bonaparte. In this way they again became comfortable; and at Bonaparte's death a deep regret was visible amongst those people.

Captain L. also called at the island of Ascension, to procure some turtle, but found none, it not being the proper season. He found there a garrison of a lieutenant and 25 men (a sloop of war's ship's company.) The place was garrisoned, as a precautionary measure, during the detention of Bonaparte, lest it should afford a harbour for vessels of other nations, that might seek to attack St. Helena. In consequence of the death of Bonaparte, these islanders were extremely anxious to be relieved. (Should measures for their release not already have taken, we hope this will meet the eye of the proper authority.) Captain L. is of opinion, that should Government continue to maintain a garrison at Ascension (which is otherwise uninhabited) it might be serviceable, as a place to refit or repair the Government African cruisers, the anchorage being good (little inferior to that of St. Helena) and the Island being as attainable from the African coast.

Captain L. proceeded to Gibraltar, and having there discharged the whole of his cargo, returned to England in ballast. He arrived at Liverpool on the 16th Nov., after a successful voyage of 22 months. Throughout this long period, the *LINDA* lost not a man; and the same officers and crew returned to Gibraltar in good health. While at Singapore, it is worthy of remark, that the crew procured some fish (much resembling the sword-fish, and about 18 inches long) of which, every man who ate was immediately seized with violent vomiting for several hours. They all however recovered in about twelve hours afterwards, with no other effects than weakness. Captain L. is of opinion that this species of fish is poisonous, and ought to be guarded against.

\* May not this have some affinity to the last words of the Emperor, "*Mon fils—aux armes,*" &c.

### Importance of the Word "Only."

*From the West Chester (New York) Herald.*

I have often been entertained by the importance of the little word "only," as a weapon of attack and defence, it is wonderful; as an enemy, it is treacherous and destructive; a powerful incentive to virtue, and powerful palliative of vice. I will give to you a few illustrations.

Calling at a toy-shop with a young lady, I observed her pay five dollars for a prettily ornamented but perfectly useless trinket. As a pupil of Franklin, I expressed the simplicity of surprise. She silenced me by the following unanswerable argument, "Phoo! its *only* five dollars."

"My dear," said I, on Sabbath morning, to my wife, with all the humility of patience, as she was dressing for church, "we shall certainly be late." "It cannot be," she replied, "its *only* three quarters past ten now."

Some time since, I was present at a party where a young lady indulged herself in the most bitter sarcasms of some persons absent. A Minister at last denied some of her statements, and was proceeding to unravel the truth, when she stopped him thus:—"Why, how rude! you cannot anrely think me serious? I was *only* in a joke."

I was some time since at a friend's house, when his wife returned from market.—"My love, see what fine shad; it's the first this season." "In-deed! what did you pay for it?" "Only a dollar and a half." "And the peas?" "Only a dollar." "I shall be ruined—two dollars and a half for a small shad and a handful of peas!" "Pshaw!" she added, "nonsense! I'm sure its very cheap; besides, its *only* once in the way."

I was standing before a house, reflecting upon death, as a corpse was coming along; my acquaintance lived there, and saw me:—"Come in," said he, "do not stay there, man, its *only* a funeral; did you never see a funeral before?"

Watching some girls flirting about with bonnets nearly large enough for parasols, and lace flounces half a yard deep, trailing in the mud, I asked, "What is the price of that Leghorn ready to fly away?" "Only forty dollars." "What is the price of the lace?" "Only three dollars a yard." "How many yards in the whole?" "Only fifteen yards."

So I have seen boys buying an orange, a stick, a knife. "It's *only* two pence! It's *only* sixpence! What is sixpence?" He adds, "No thing."

I one day addressed, in a serious moment, a gay and beautiful girl, on the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of a preparation for its close. "But," said she, "is there any fear of that! All this may do very well for an old woman of eighty; but you know I'm *only* eighteen."

Thus evils are palliated, extravagance excused, good purposes delayed and defeated, defamation supported, and roguery defended, by the insidious sophistry of this little talisman, *Only*.

ADAM PRIMITIVE.

### Female Cowardice.

*(From the New Monthly Magazine, edited by Campbell.)*

Though my sisters, through cowardice, make themselves and all about them uncomfortable, and prevent sensible men from wishing to become their companions for life, yet, as they are young and handsome, they meet with much ready assistance and apparent commiseration from their male acquaintance, and have always some doughty champion at hand to protect them from runaway insects and imaginary ruffians, and to admire the changing hue of their complexions, and the pretty agitation of their elegant persons; and, unless they should be disfigured by illness or accident, I dare say, that while under thirty, they may scream at frisky calves, and faint at spiders and frogs, as often as they please, without any fear of exemplifying the fable of the boy and the wolf. But my cousin Emma H. has no such claims upon any one's compassion, for alas! she is not hand-some enough to be hysterical; her eyes are not sufficiently bright to atone for tears of vain alarms, nor will the beauty of her mouth excuse her screaming at caterpillars and black beetles. Poor girl! her life is one long panic, she has contrived to nute in herself all possible fears and apprehensions; she is scolded by the rigid, lectured by the wise, called silly by some, affected by others—her family grieve for her, her acquaintance laugh at her; but still her terrors continue too stubborn for conquest or control. On one occasion, however, she added an instance to the myriads which already existed, of the strength of woman's affection—of the mighty power of that love which will teach her to make every thing possible in the service of its object. Emma is strongly attached to her mother, to whom she was the most tender and indefatigable of nurses in an illness which endangered her life. Quiet was strictly recommended, and Emma seemed suddenly gifted with a fairy's power of treading and moving inaudibly. She performed every office required in a sick room with magical gentleness and celerity; and, when every other duty was done, took her station by her mother's pillow. One morning, while the invalid's hand was yet pressed by her daughter's fingers, she gradually fell into a gentle slumber; and Emma, who knew how essential rest was to her mother's recovery, hailed this favourable symptom with inexpressible delight. Notwithstanding the cramp and numbness which ensued, Emma inviolably retained her position, scarcely permitted herself to breathe, and withdrew her eyes from her mother's face from a sort of indefinable dread, lest their anxious glances should disturb her slumbers. In this situation a slight noise was heard, and Emma's fearful ears detected the approach of a mouse. There is no creature of which she has a greater horror; I have seen her countenance change when she heard its distant scratching, and she has nearly fainted away at the sight of one in a trap. On the present occasion, however, "love mastered fear:" she sat perfectly still, and only dreaded lest the tempestuous beating of her heart should communicate itself to the hand which held that of her mother in its gentle pressers. Presently, the curtains at the foot of the bed are seen to move, and in a few moments the little creature makes its appearance, fixes its sharp eyes on Emma's pale face, pauses for half a minute, gathers courage from her marble-like aspect, and begins to nibble some crumbs which remained on the coverlet. I am certain that what Emma suffered far exceeded mere bodily pain, it was the very agony of fear—fear, the intenseness of which was not diminished by its folly. The worst however was to come. The animal, undisturbed by any noise or movement; continued to approach still nearer; and, at length, as if commissioned to put Emma's affection and self-command to the fullest trial, it positively touched her hand. She felt a sort of icy pulse pervade every limb, her very heart

appeared to tremble; but she retained her position, and declares that she felt no apprehension of being made to start or scream, for she had a thorough confidence in the efficacy of that feeling, which, in the breast of woman, is often stronger than the love of life. Though all within her shook from agitation, all continued statue-like without; and it was not till the mouse was approaching her mother's arm, that Emma gently moved her distinguished hand, and scared the little monster to its hiding place. Her mother's sleep continued, she awoke refreshed, and when Emma left the room, little supposed that it was to give relief, by tears and violent agitation to suppressed terror and concealed suffering. I ought to add, that her mother recovered; and that, however ludicrous some of Emma's terrors may be, her fear of a mouse is now too sacred a subject for ridicule.

Mademoiselle de la Rochejaquelin relates a beautiful instance of sudden courage springing out of alarmed affection. She was so great a coward on horseback, that even when a servant held the bridle, and a gentleman walked on each side, she would weep from apprehension. Yet, when she heard that her husband was wounded, all former fears yielded to her anxiety for him;—"Je ne voulais pas rester un moment de plus. Je pris un mauvais petit cheval qui se trouvait par hasard dans la cour; je ne laissai pas le temps d'arranger les étriers qui étaient inégaux, et je partis au grand galop; en trois quarts d'heure je fis trois grandes lieues de mauvais chemins."

It is thus that woman redeems her follies—thus that she ennobles cowardice, and sanctifies defects. I intreat pardon for every thing I have said against her—I blush, I apologise, I retract. I sat down in ill-humour, for the fears of my family had just compelled me to reject a ticket for the Coronation; but I have written myself into a tolerable temper, and am better able to appreciate the affectionate anxiety of which I was the victim. I must pay some price for a thousand daily kindnesses and hourly attentions, a wakefulness to real danger, which is my safeguard in sickness, a devotedness of love which despises trouble and annihilates difficulty! If female fears annoy me abroad female affection blesses me at home; if my mother and sister are determined on dying a violent death, yet they would risk infection and danger to preserve my life. Women ought not to be more perfect than they are. In virtue and warmth of heart they excel us already, add strength of mind, and a calm courage, equally removed from ungraceful boldness and unreasonable fear, and we must seek our spouses in some other planets.

### On Monumental Architecture.

*From Elmes's Lectures on Architecture, just Published.*

The Romans, in their architecture, possessed a greater variety of style and buildings than the Greeks. They had also a more extended dominion, more personal pride, and were more partial to show and magnificence than the graver and more philosophical Greeks. From these causes arose the number and grandeur of their architectural achievements.

They also erected edifices to commemorate every great event: hence much of their architecture must be classed as monumental. When the Romans wished to perpetuate the remembrance of a singular event, they raised an altar and engraved thereon the particulars of the transaction. Tacitus relates, in his account of the public discussions which ensued in Rome after the death of Augustus, that the objectors to the honours paid to that Emperor complained that "the honours due to the gods were no longer sacred. Temples were built and edifices were erected to him:—a mortal man was adored, and priests and pontiffs were appointed to pay him impious homage." The homage of temples was one that Augustus declined in his life; for Suetonius says,—"Augustus, though he knew that temples were often raised in the provinces in honour of the proconsuls, allowed none to be raised to himself, unless they were, at the same time, dedicated to the Roman people. In the city, he absolutely refused all honours of that kind." These facts prove that the raising and dedicating a temple was a common, nay, almost an everyday, occurrence.

Tacitus, who deservedly ranks the highest among the historians of Greece or Rome, is perpetually adverting to the numerous architectural works of his public-spirited countrymen. But, alas! their character in taste was inferior both to their wealth and their vanity. They cultivated few things supremely but eloquence and the sword;—and oratory and successful war were the only steps to power and to greatness. Greece was fallen into a state of degeneracy. Point, antithesis, and conceit were the delight of vain preceptors, who filled the city of Rome, and held schools of declamation, by Cicero called "*ludus impudentiae*:" and poverty, ornament, and bad taste crowded their monuments.

This great historian (Tacitus) says that, "towards the end of the year A. D. 16, A. U. C. 769, a triumphal arch was erected, near the temple of Saturn, in memory of the various eagles retaken under the conduct of Germanicus and the auspices of Tiberius." Where, it was recently

asked me by a foreigner of distinction in science, are the British temples in memory of the eagles captured at Waterloo! "Several other public monuments," continues Tacitus, "were dedicated at the same time; a temple to Fortune, in the gardens on the banks of the Tiber, which Julius Cæsar had bequeathed to the Roman people; a chapel, sacred to the Julian family; and a statue of Augustus, in the suburbs called Boville."

With such a people, architecture could not but flourish; and had they, like the Greeks, ennobled the profession of the architect as they did that of the orator, as fine a taste in the one country would doubtless have prevailed as in the other. Their very wars, as we have seen, encouraged the arts. Statues and triumphal arches followed victory; and the spoils of the conquered, prisoners of war, with various pictures of battles, mountains, and rivers, were displayed with great pomp.

Another instance of the architectural grandeur of the Romans, on the authority of Suetonius, is worth reciting:—Augustus, to perpetuate the glory of his victory at Actium, built the city of Nicopolis, near the bay; established quinquennial games; and, having enlarged an old temple of Apollo, adorned it with naval spoils, and dedicated it to Neptune and Mars.

Where are our memorials of our late splendid naval and military victories? Victories equal in generalship and personal valour to any in the page of history. Waterloo has not yet produced a single grand picture; nor has Nelson received any public national honours but a statue among the sculptures of St. Paul's Cathedral. Nelson a name equal to any in history; a man who lived and died in the service, and for the good of his country. Had he been a Roman, the metropolis and provinces would have abounded with his triumphal arches and his statues. Germanicus, like Nelson, died in the service of his country, but not, like Nelson, in the hour of battle and of hard-earned victory, which always excites enthusiastic feelings. But how differently were they honoured. When the news of the death of Germanicus reached Rome, "in a moment the passions of men knew no bounds; without waiting for an edict of the magistrates, or a decree of the senate, a cessation of all business took place; the courts of justice were deserted; houses were shut up; shrieks and groans burst out; and at intervals a deep and awful silence followed. A general mourning covered the face of the city." So far the parallel runs equally with regard to these illustrious men; Britain rivalled Rome in that anguish of the heart, which surpasses outward show, at the death of her hero; but it can be carried no farther. Our Government is surely culpable in the want of instances of monumental gratitude to the great warriors, statesmen, and orators, who have embellished their days. Our Trafalgar monument, our Wellington trophy, our public mansion to the memory of the hero of the Nile, or palace to the hero of Waterloo, are "like tales told by an idiot, full of sound, and signifying nothing;" while, on the death of Germanicus, the senate met to decree honours to his memory. Friendship put itself to the stretch, and men of talents exhausted their invention. It was voted that the name of Germanicus should be inserted in the Salian hymn; that a curule chair, adorned with a civic crown, should be placed in the college of Augustan priests; that his statue, wrought in ivory, should be carried in the procession of the Circensian games; and that the vacancy made by his death in the list of flumens and augurs should be filled from the Julian family only. Triumphal arches were ordered to be erected at Rome, on the Rhine, and Mount Amanus, in Syria, with inscriptions setting forth the splendour of his actions, and in direct terms declaring that he died in the service of his country. At Antioch, where his remains were burnt, a mausoleum was ordered; and at Epidaurum, where he died, a tribunal in honour of his memory.—Of the several statues, and the places where they were to be worshipped, "it would be difficult," says Tacitus, "to give a regular catalogue." It was farther proposed that a shield of pure gold, exceeding the ordinary size, should be dedicated to him in the place allotted to orators of distinguished eloquence. These marks of respect were not so much for the dead as for the living, and those who witnessed such grateful remembrances of heroic actions, acquired thereby an additional stimulus towards rivaling them. "Victory and Westminster Abbey" was a sentiment uppermost in the mind of Nelson, and they who are benefitted by the victories of heroes, or the services of statesmen, should not be sparing of lasting monuments of gratitude, even if it be only with the view of exciting the aspirations of contemporaries.

The monumental column erected to Nelson, at Yarmonth, is a Grecian Doric column, raised on a pedestal, and surmounted by a statue of Britannia; being in the whole one hundred and forty-four feet high, overlooking the sea from a small eminence on a beach.—It is thus beautifully described by a friend, in imitation of an ancient Greek poet, in the "Annals of the Fine Arts:"—

"Thy tomb, thus proudly o'er the ocean gazing,  
Shall view each passing sail—to deeds of might  
Exhort the seamen—and when fires, war blazing,  
Burst from embattled ships, shall stand spectator of the fight."

LEEDS,



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—621—

## Americanisms.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The extract you gave on Monday, from the last Number of the North American Review, is such as to excite a desire to become better acquainted with brother Jonathan. Treat his Review as you do the Cow Muddy and that kind of cattle; give us the contents of each Number, and specimens of the most interesting articles. *Hæti erunt artes.* Leave to others the twelve compartments of Parnassus in the East, the forward retrogressions of Venus and her Satellites, and the enormous doctrine of Transportation without Trial.

The only point to which I mean to advert in the American article is "the state of the English language in America." I agree with the Reviewer that "to charge them with affecting a new language, is a calumny; and to charge them with actually writing or speaking a corrupt dialect, is equally so." Such words as *Congressional, Presidential, Caucus &c.* are perfectly unobjectionable. But the Reviewer seems scarcely to suspect that there are American detortions of the English idiom which they must carefully avoid if they wish to make the best English writers their models, and seek in their works a standard of our common language. It will be sufficient to give a string of these Americanisms without interposing any remark. So shall I consult brevity, the soul of Newspaper Correspondence.

*Americanisms.*—"which were sent over to us, as our brethren at Edinburgh justly state, in another connexion, "by the bale and the ship-load"—"the following observations made in the same connexion"—"from the connexion in which this remark is made"—"it is a topic which ought scarcely to find its place in a connexion with our foregoing remarks"—"that we are bid to put the Edinburgh Review, and the Quarterly, and Lord Grey, and Mr. Canning on the level with the makers and venders of caricatures, and our simple country on the height of Kings and Queens, Judges and Bishops"—"if it be any part of a Gentleman's vocation not to take up with lodging in garrets"—"which lead us mainly to fear"—"we doubt not the populace of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia may speak basely enough"—"language is a fluctuating thing, never stable but constantly on the improvement or decline." In earlier Numbers of the same Review, for 1821, I find the following. "No single treatise that can take the stand of a classical work"—"for which no author has yet found an adequate account."—"nor can we forbear the opportunity which this train of remark affords us."—"in which he defends an original introduction of the Grecian art from Egypt and the East."—"We mean the classical travels and those which describe those countries in the connection of classical associations"—"to abstain from any similar denunciations of French society"—"distinguished himself for his success"—"another reason is predicated on the proverbial acuteness of us New Englanders"—"this is the strain, year in and year out."—"We are jealous that it is not an exercise,"—"without pertinaciously rooting down on the spot, and teaching on, whether the children have learned out, or the parents paid out, or not,"—"enjoin on all our readers." The Americanisms call money voted for public works an *appropriation*, and Bills for raising and applying the money, *Appropriation Bills*.

Some years hence, when we in this country shall have rooted down, and ceased to be "birds of prey and passage," (for even those who come to pray remain to prey) a set of *Indianisms* will, no doubt, spring up, and the CALCUTTA REVIEW will do its best to refute such charges; and to vindicate the purity of the English language in India. Let ENGLAND

"wide as her command  
Scatter her maker's image through the land,"

and she will see the prodigies which her sons have performed in the West, balanced by similar wonders in the East.

June 12, 1822.

A CREOLE.

## Bank of Bengal.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Mr. BULL having expressed some delicate scruples as to the propriety of allowing his Paper to be made the vehicle of discussions respecting the Bank of Bengal, I am induced to request of you the favor to give insertion to the accompanying reflections, arising from the valuable suggestions of FERGUS McIVOR, whose lucubrations taken from the BULL of yesterday appeared in your JOURNAL of this morning; the questions at issue, as well as my own opinions on them, appearing of very great importance, and well worthy of the press, to

Your's humbly,

Chowringhee, June 11, 1822.

A POOR PROPRIETOR.

SIR,

My friend FERGUS McIVOR I see has not quitted the study of the broad sword for that of Cocker without proving the versatility of his genius. *Griffin*, as he still is (for I do not believe it is more than five years since he came out) his opinions exhibit an acquaintance with the subject he discusses, which some of the old *Dragons* of the Exchange might be proud to possess. His estimate of the small amount of circulating Coin, the detraction of which is sufficient to embarrass Calcutta Mercantile transactions; his discovery of the danger arising to the Bank of Bengal from the monopoly of the shares held by the private Banking houses, (which monopoly enables those houses to return one-third of the Directors from amongst their own Members); his view of the advantages the Bank would derive from possessing a Secretary chosen not ex-officio but for such qualifications as FERGUS himself evidently possesses in no common degree; and above all his setting forth of the imminent danger to the monied Members of the Community from the Bank's practice of lending on deposit of Company's Paper, would almost I think, tend to his conviction before a Jury of AGENTS of being a *poacher on their game*.

However that may be, we poor *pouts*, who seem destined to be the prey alike of Agents and Bankers, are much indebted to him for the peep he has afforded us of the traps set around for our destruction; and as he has already done so much for our preservation by raising his warning voice, I trust he will kindly let out a little more of the information I am convinced he has got in *petto*, that we may in future wing our flights in safety amidst the dangers by which we are environed. And Firstly, I should wish to know as nearly as possible the extent of my danger, and will therefore feel really obliged by McIVOR's declaring frankly how much Government Paper of these vile Stockjobbers, the Bengal Bank has hitherto been obliged to throw at any one time on the market to make good defalcations?

Being myself a little interested in the credit of those notes, I cannot bear with patience that any rascal should have it in his power to reduce the premium, perhaps from 15 or 16 per cent, to 8 or 9, by running away, and obliging the Bank to sell his deposit, (perhaps 8 or 9 lacks at once,) for what it will fetch. It would certainly be much better that the Bank should be restricted to their proper business of discounting promissory notes, or lending money on running accounts with individuals, as FERGUS suggests, than that such proceedings should be tolerated. I am aware, however, that the Bank has sometimes suffered by other rascals running off just before their promissory notes or acceptances became due, by which, as a Bank Proprietor, I have had my share of loss, and this, I suspect I should not have sustained had the fellows left a sufficient amount of Company's Paper with the Bank as security for the Cash they had; so that here I find myself placed, with my friend FERGUS, like an Ass between two bundles of hay, not knowing which to choose, or rather between Scylla and Charybdis, with the danger of loss of premium on my paper or of dividend on my Bank Shares staring me on either hand. On second thoughts, however, perhaps, FERGUS will agree with me that unless I want to sell my paper, which I do not, the fall of premium does not much signify to me, whereas a reduced dividend

touches my purse directly: If I am right, I hope he will in his next try the other tack, and point out the advantages of unlimited loans on deposit of Company's paper, a course on which I am sure he would make as much headway and be less likely to carry us a-ground with him than in following his present course.

The danger of employing private Bankers to direct the proceedings of a public Bank is so obvious that I am astonished the proprietors should for a moment allow of such a thing; the very thought of the ruin they might bring upon us all throws me into such a tremor that I fear, Mr. Editor, you will scarcely be able to make out what I write. No doubt, if Mr. Melvon would only let out the secret, all the bad bills that now stand written off to profit and loss on the books of the Bank of Bengal were foisted on it by those wolves in sheep's clothing, while the ravenous monsters no doubt contrived to draw to their own dens as many good bills as would by the discount upon them have more than made up for those losses.—It would really be doing a public service if Mr. Melvon would publish a list of the bills rejected by the private Banking Directors of the Bank of Bengal, and afterwards no doubt greedily seized by them in their private Banking establishments. By the bye, I should like to know also, if such a secret can be got at, what arrangements the two private Banks make with each other with respect to the division of the spoils. But what are the proprietors thinking of who trust those houses with the right to vote for them by proxy? only imagine! a single house to have votes for 40 shares out of only 450! No wonder though the other Directors—Government Directors and all—give way to such overwhelming power, and trust all to their management, yet I think as there are six disinterested Directors to the three adversaries, they might, if they chose, keep some check on them.—But, alas! new terrors seize me! A friend has just whispered in my ear that stately private Agency houses—nay—shall I mention it? even some of that very class from which Government chooses the Directors of the Bank, have been themselves in the habits of discounting bills and acceptances; may not they too have been intercepting the best bills and putting off on the unfortunate Bank such only as had no credit with them? I fear we are every where surrounded with danger, turn which way we will. A horrid suspicion arises! What if Fergus himself be but an enemy in disguise? But no, it cannot be! So smooth and yet so false! Never! And yet, his objection to encrease the capital of the Bank, his aversion to, ay perhaps jealousy of, private Bankers, his very wish to discourage the practice of granting loans on deposit, those grand catches for private discounters, and above all his proposal that discounts should be granted only twice a week, are strong circumstances! They are more! I see it now! They are proofs! No, no, Mr Fergus! Though yet scarcely fledged I am too bold a bird to be caught with chaff! It won't do, I assure you, I see what you are at, you are coming the *Cratur Duncan* ever us. You want to be Secretary yourself, expel the private banking Directors, who know what's what as to credit and all that, get the management entirely into your own hands, and then you have us all at your mercy. It must be so, and for all your fine calculations I don't trust you a bit.

In the first place, if the Directors are qualified for their situation they must have all that knowledge of the business of Calcutta which you say the Secretary ought to have. If they do their duty, and none ought to be more thoroughly qualified than those very private Bankers, bad bills can seldom be taken; over issues of notes can seldom take place, and they are not likely ever to adopt any measures for the benefit of the Proprietors likely to injure themselves as well as the other members of the Commercial Community. Now I apprehend the Secretary has no voice in any one of those matters. He is, if I understand his duties, an officer of trust and nothing more, or at least ought not to be any thing more. And so far from trusting any thing to his discretion I would make him personally responsible for the consequences of any act done without the authority of the Directors first had and obtained, and would besides vote for his dismissal from office for his presumption. No, no, friend Fergus, I shall not vote for you as Secretary while I remain

A POOR PROPRIETOR.

## Indo-British Shop-keepers.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, I would advise the person who in your Paper of yesterday, is so angry at any persons thinking an able Mechanic a more independant person than a Section-writer, to refer to the comparative statement of the course of life and probable advantages which young men may expect who enter life with the different views of becoming a Writer in a Public Office, or learning a useful Trade, contained in the last number of the *BUREAU OF INDIA*. The writer has supposed only the ordinary or probable course of things; and every sensible man on reading it will wish that his Son should be a Carpenter, a Shoemaker, or a Tailor, rather than a *Kranee*. I hope that before many years elapse we shall see in Calcutta many thriving Tradesmen and Mechanics of the Indo-British race.

Among other openings for them, I think one might be pointed out in Shop-keeping which at present is not filled. We want much a class of honest Shop-keepers; from whom we could purchase common bazar articles without either haggling or being imposed upon. At present when a *Griffin* wants to purchase any of the hundred articles for which men resort to the China Bazar, he either employs a Sircar who must have his profit on the purchases, or if he goes to the shop himself a scene of haggling and beating down commences on every separate article he buys. He is probably very ignorant of the ordinary prices of half the things he wants, or of any temporary glut or scarcity which may affect their value. But he has a general idea that the shop-keeper will always take half of what he asks at first. So when he is told that the price is ten rupees he resolves to beat it down to five. The dealer, a man of this common notion, counterworks him by asking twenty rupees and allowing it to be sold for ten after a dispute of as many minutes.

Would it not be a prodigious advantage to all strangers in Calcutta if there were some well known shops in the bazar to which they could go with a certainty that they would be told the real price of every article at once? Would not such shops soon get abundant customers? Would not a small profit on much business (and say they sold for ready money only) be of greater amount than a great profit in little business? Are there not now in Calcutta, sober, honest, and industrious young men, well fitted to conduct retail shops of this kind? Would it not be a most benevolent action in such gentlemen of this race, as are blessed with riches, to set up some of their poorer brethren in this way? To whom can these youths so naturally look for protection and assistance. Even in Britain, where the practice of haggling with Shop-keepers, and of the Seller asking more than he means to take, is confined within much narrower bounds, the advantages of banishing it altogether has led of late to the practice of attaching tickets with the price marked to the articles themselves, and you find on going into a Hatters, Shoe makers, or Glovers-shop, that you can suit yourself both with respect to price and quality without asking a question.

Is not this improvement much more wanted in Calcutta?

Durruntollah, June 9, 1822.

— AN OLD GRIFFIN.

Note.—In one of the last Glasgow Papers which we have received, we observe some remarks upon this practice of ticketing the articles in shops and stores, which is becoming very general in that city. It so much corroborates our Correspondent's remarks that we annex it.—ED.

*Ticketing Articles.*—The practice of Ticketing the different articles offered for sale is daily becoming more prevalent in this town. Butter, cheese, ham, sugar, tea, barley, and other provisions, are almost universally ticketed. Shoemakers, haberdashers, hatters, glovers, &c., have in a general the price attached to their commodities: particularly those displayed in the windows. Butcher's meat is perhaps the most considerable article of consumption which remains unticketed. A little reflection might

\* Re-published in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of the 23d ultimo.



perhaps convince the fleshers that the practice is judicious. Were the meat wholly ticketed, when purchasers entered the market, they might look round, till they fixed upon the price or quality wanted; then it would be only necessary to name the quantity, and the price being known to both parties, the business would be concluded in an instant. The plan of ticketing should be encouraged, though it were productive of no other benefit than that of entirely obviating the remains of the present abominable practice of haggling. This absurd course ought to be discouraged by all respectable dealers. Numbers have it intimated in their windows, and in conspicuous places in their shops that, "the lowest price is asked at the first." To do the reverse may sometimes enable a greedy dealer to take in the simple; but generally speaking, here, as elsewhere, honesty is the best policy. Gentle people disdain to stand haggling for a trifle in a crowded shop or public market, and if they find that they have been cheated, they will never return. Although a practised haggler may frequently bawl an item off a yard of cloth or a pound of meat, he generally departs unsatisfied; because he has no assurance but that another person, with stronger lungs and importunity might get the article still lower. In making these remarks, we of course do not mean them to apply to those agriculture commodities which are weekly brought to market, such as butter, eggs, cheese, &c. the prices of which being regulated by the season, and by a varying state of trade, necessarily fluctuate until the supply and the demand find the proper level. The same observation may be made with regard to markets and fairs; where it is impossible for human sagacity to tell before hand what the price will be.

### Catholic Choir.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,  
In the short space of four days two idle scribblers have disclosed such a mortal jealousy towards a few individuals who are permitted to visit the Choir of the Catholic Church, that it was hoped the "green-eyed monster" would not again shew its ugly visage in the columns of your JOURNAL; but the renowned Mr. Gono has completed the formidable trio, and they now stand before the Public, arrayed in vulgar wit on the one side, and despicable exaggeration on the other.

It was not necessary to be told that the Choir was formerly open to all persons; this circumstance was generally known; but your Correspondents ought not to have been ignorant that on its being now modelled and much diminished in extent, the "proper authorities" very justly determined on imposing restrictions as to future admissions: partly from there not being room for many, but chiefly with a view to check the irregularities of some of the visitors, whose only object apparently was to throw pebbles, brick dust, &c. upon the women below. This evil practice could not have been forgotten by these sapient Gentlemen, some of whom, it is suspected, may be the delinquents whose misconduct called for the measure, and who are now much mortified at not being able to indulge in such unbecoming diversion.

If the low wit which has emanated from the noddle of poor Gono, was intended as a fetch for a share of the good things of this world, I regret that the pains he must have suffered in giving birth to such a wretched tirade, have been of little avail. If he can produce something more substantial than his bare *ipse dixit*, that none are admitted to the Choir, but those who give *burrah khanas*, I promise him my suffrage not only in aiding him to ascend the enviable ladder of distinction, but get him appointed Kitchen General to the great Catholics, an employment which I am inclined to think would be more congenial to his yearning bowels; he may then, with a little alteration use the words of the Poet, and say

"Lord! how I like thee, who can tell?  
My nose now gets thy Kitchen's smell;  
Thy meat is apt my palate to improve,  
My stomach forms a turnpike gate to love."

I am Sir, Your humble Servant,

June 6, 1822.

SUAVITER IN MODO.

### Goths and Vandals.

SIR, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

It is very true that the EASTERN GOTHs and the VANDALS of the earlier ages, respectively forwarded the dissolution of the Roman Tyranny. The writer under the name of OSTROGOTH asserts that the Army of the East now consists of mercenary troops, and so, certainly, were the OSTROGOTHs nearly 1400 years ago. They received an annual pension from the Constantinopolitan Emperor, upon promising to guard the frontiers of the empire, and to serve, when wanted, in the Roman armies. It was because this pension was refused to them, that, in the year 455, they entered Illyricum, and committed dreadful ravages. And it was in the same year that Genseric, King of the VANDALS, took and plundered Rome; but he held the ladies in some estimation, for he carried with him to Africa the Empress Eudoxia and her two daughters.

I cannot at all concur in the sentiments of OSTROGOTH with regard to the sex, as published in the JOURNAL of the 22d of last month; and I confess that I do not comprehend what opinions he means to convey in his note which appears in your Paper of to-day. If he intends that all the Officers of the Indian Army should impose upon themselves the mortification and self-denial of rigid monks, then, for them at last, Woman was created in vain;—but I cannot conceive the practicability of his scheme. That which he calls orthodox, seems to me to be downright heterodox and paradox.

I am, Sir, your obedient, Servant.

Calcutta, June 12, 1822.

VANDAL.

### Privileged Places.

SIR, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

'Pon honour, Sir, I am ready to sink with shame at the unmanly want of gallantry, which your Correspondent Gono has this day evinced. In the name of Delicacy, pray what have the sweet and beautiful creatures done, who sit upstairs in the Choir, to be so rudely pointed at and held up to notice? Ought retiring modesty, which shelters itself in an obscure corner not to be exposed to the lawless gaze of idle libertines, to be made the sport of anonymous envy? I love the sex beyond expression, and though I have no female relative to usher among those who are indulged with the retirement which occasions so much umbrage among a few light headed and foolish cavillers, I am far, very far from wishing to see them any where else; and I hope the parties so unnecessarily brought forward, will not suffer their gentle bosoms to be ruffled by such illiberalities; but continue, in the face of Mr. Gono, and of all others whose hearts seem to be corroding with jealousy, to walk up as usual, ever serene and composed, and unmindful of the petty grumblers, who, because refused the same privilege, gratuitously imagine themselves looked upon as something less than human.

But to be serious, is it not known that in every Church the Choir is a privileged and private part of the Edifice, and that admission to it can only be received in the light of an *indulgence*? Is it reasonable that because a few Families have access to it, every one ought to be considered equally entitled to the same privilege? What would be the consequence of unrestrained admission? would it not fill the place with a swarm of idle spectators, and create inconvenience to the Gentlemen who play and sing? Not to enumerate other inconveniences, the Choir cannot well or comfortably admit above 12 or 15, when there is a Mass at any one Altar; and in consideration of this contracted space, access to it, instead of being made general, must, in my opinion, be scrupulously regulated.

When next Mr. Gono thrusts himself forward to expose his powers of wielding a pen, do Sir tell him, not to blend Religion with Dinner Parties, nor meanly insinuate what is devoid of truth, that Burrah Khanas are Cards of Admission to privileged places in a Church. As a Christian (if one) he ought to be ashamed to degrade his writings with such uncharitable witticisms, and as a man he should blush to expose his folly and barbarity at the expense of unoffending Females.

June 6, 1822.

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**Bank of Bengal.***To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

Sir,

I congratulate the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, that the phantom of pernicious publicity has not prevented the management of their affairs from becoming the subject of public discussion. I am glad of it for the sake of an establishment which must be either better or worse than useless, and because to one who can, like myself, view the question dispassionately, it involves much curious and interesting information.

But what has immediately called forth this intrusion on the notice of your readers, is the letter of FERGUS McIVOR which you published this morning. FERGUS is very evidently, as he says, not out of his Grifflage.

He has been informed that the business of the Bank has not been well conducted, and he has discovered from the Directory that there are three private Bankers out of the nine Bank Directors. He does not mean to insinuate that these Gentlemen have been guilty of any dereliction of duty, but he thinks they have a direct interest in so doing, and ought to be excluded.

Unhappily for this project, it is not calculated to afford the least protection to the interests of the Bank; for every Director who is a Capitalist, and not bound from employing his funds in money negotiations, is necessarily obnoxious to the same objections as the three private Bankers. Mr. Sherer, Mr. Barwell, Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. Colvin, Mr. Brownrigg, and Mr. McClintock, are as much at liberty to discount a bill or negotiate a loan as Mr. Baretto, or Mr. Roberts, or Mr. Young; and I am bold enough to add, just as likely surreptitiously to purloin such business intended for the public establishment under their charge.

If there are any traces of so shameful a dereliction of duty, they should be properly exposed; if there are not, it should be inferred, that the OATH, or a feeling not less binding than an OATH, has prevented their occurrence, and that under such safeguards, the Bank Direction may be left untrammelled by any invidious exclusions. That Natives should be admissible to this trust (if they are not so already) I think highly desirable, but the over-cautious FERGUS is probably not aware that nine-tenths of them would be persons directly connected with BANKING HOUSES.

As to the Secretary, Griffin as this man of the North professes to be, he has evidently imbibed true Calcutta notions of a Secretary. I should almost suspect him of being the identical renowned SAM SOBESIDES, if I did not observe that his letter was originally published in the ANTI SOBESIDES—JOHN BULL. I think the Secretaryship very well as it is, if the Directors do their duty; all that they can require is a steady young man who can read, write, and cast accounts.

I wish some one would treat us with a disquisition on the local circumstances which influence the applicability of paper currency as a circulating medium, on the quantity of that medium which is requisite, and on the effect of its increase or diminution on prices. FERGUS McIVOR is not very profound in his views.

I am, your obedient Servant,

P. P.

June 8, 1822.

**Administrations to Estates.**

Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Cooper, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Mrs. Mary Cooper.

Lieutenant W. H. Whittle, of the Royal Navy, late Post Master at Diamond Harbour, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

**Marriage.**

On the 13th instant, at St. Nazareth's Church, by the Reverend Mr. JOSEPH, J. A. AGANOR, Esq. to Miss NAN JANE JOSEPH, eldest daughter of JACOB JOSEPH, Esq.

**Birth.**

At Bangalore, on the 13th ultimo, the Lady of Captain TWEEDIE, of a Son.

**Shipping.****QUICK PASSAGE OF THE BOYNE AND CLYDESDALE.**

A letter dated 17th February, from Ascension Island, written by the Captain of the CLYDESDALE, has been received in Town, per SEAFORTH via Bombay. Those interested will be happy to learn that the BOYNE left St. Helena for England on the 8th of February, that the CLYDESDALE arrived there on the 9th,—all well.

**Commercial Reports.***(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)*

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaleon,..... per maund	12 8 a	13 8
Cutchoura,.....	10 0 a	12 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,.....	2 2 a	2 4
Patchery, 1st,.....	2 4 a	2 8
Ditto, 2d,.....	1 12 a	1 14
Moongy, 1st,.....	1 9 a	1 10
Ballum, 1st,.....	1 6 a	1 7
Wheat, Dooda,.....	1 8 a	1 10
Gram, Patna,.....	0 13 a	0 15
Dhall, Urruhr, good,.....	1 8 a	1 9
Indigo, Fine purple and violet,.....	235 0 a	240 0
Ordinary ditto,.....	205 0 a	215 0
Dull blue,.....	185 0 a	195 0
Inferior purple and violet,.....	180 0 a	190 0
Strong copper,.....	200 0 a	210 0
Ordinary ditto,.....	160 0 a	170 0
Oude ordinary,.....	145 0 a	155 0
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,.....	4 12 a	5 0
2d sort,.....	4 0 a	4 8
3d sort,.....	3 0 a	3 8

Indigo.—The little that remains of this continues in undiminished request, and selling freely at our quotations.

Cotton.—Has been going off during the week in small parcels at our quotations—the markets in the interior have been pretty steady since our last, but little or no demand for exportation—at Mirzapore on the 31st of May, new Cutchoura was quoted at 15-12 per local maund—at Bogwangolah on the 8th of June, it was rated at 13 to 13-4—sales during the week 6000 maunds, all for country consumption,—stock 35,000 maunds.

Opium.—Shipments for the China and other Eastern markets are going on in this—we have not heard of any sales in it this week, but holders if inclined to sell, might fully realize our quotations.

Tutenague and Spelter.—Are still looking down—the latter is getting daily more in vogue among the natives—there is a heavy stock of Spelter now in the market, and dealers are holding off.

Saltpetre.—The demand for this during the week has been limited at our quotations.

Sugar.—Has been going off in small parcels during the week, at our quotations—some sales have been effected in it for the English markets.

Pepper.—Both Malabar and Eastern are on the advance—sales have been effected since our last at our quotations.

Piece Goods.—Chintz, good patterns, are the only Cottons now in demand—Rompals and Cheppahs are in good request, and looking up.

Grain.—Continues in fair demand at our quotations.

Europe Goods.—Are in general on the decline.

Freight to London.—Still rates at £ 5 to £ 9 per ton.

**BAZAR AND PRIVATE BANK RATES, CALCUTTA.**

Discount on Private Bills, according to the period they have to run,..... per cent.	6 0 a	8 0
Ditto on Govt. Bills of Exchange, ditto,.....	5 0 a	7 0
Ditto on Loans on Deposit, ditto,.....	6 0 a	8 0

**Importation of Bullion, from the 1st to the 31st of May, 1822.**

	SILVER Sa. Rs.	GOLD Sa. Rs.	TOTAL Sa. Rs.
From 1st to the 31st of May,...	21,10,356	1,03,941	22,14,297
Previously this year,.....	71,48,707	4,30,439	75,79,146
Total,.....	92,59,063	5,34,380	100,93,443

The Exchange is taken at the Custom House rate, viz. 10 Rupees to the £ Sterling, and 2½ Rupees per Spanish Dollar.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—625—

## Government Orders.

### MILITARY.

*General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.*

**FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 5, 1822.**

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Copy of Paragraphs, which will be inserted in the next General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to Bengal, be published in General Orders.

"We have permitted Lieutenant Edward Allingham, late of your Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service, from 28th June 1820.

"Major William Mathews, late on the Pension List of your Establishment, has been granted the Half Pay of Major; and Lieutenant Edward Routledge, late of the same Establishment, has been allowed a Pension in this Country.

*East-India House; London, Dec. 29, 1821."*

**FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 7, 1822.**

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Alteration of Rank.

**11th Regiment Native Infantry.**—Ensign Michael Blood to be Lieutenant, vice Allingham retired, with rank from the 22d of August 1821, in succession to Mackenzie promoted. Lieutenant Robert Wedderburn Beaton to rank from the 1st of January 1821. 1st-Lieutenant Henry Ralle, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for the benefit of his Health.

**WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.**

*General Orders by the Commander in Chief Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 1, 1822.*

Lieutenant E. J. Smith, of Engineers, is appointed to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and will join the detachment at Saugor with all practicable expedition.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 3, 1822.*

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 24th Regiment,—Ensign Jas. Roxburgh, from 20th July to 20th November, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 4, 1822.*

The following Officers are relieved from the General Court Martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel M. Shawe, C. B., of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, is President;

Major J. Robertson, 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain C. L. Bell, His Majesty's 87th Regiment.

Captain T. Arbuthnot, 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain A. Warde, 3d Light Cavalry.

Captain H. Young, His Majesty's 8th Dragoons.

And the undermentioned Officers are appointed Members in their room.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Willshire, His Majesty's 38th Regiment.

Major A. Campbell, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major S. Reid, 8th Light Cavalry.

Captain W. Badenach, 2d Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain W. Goise, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

His Majesty's 38th Regiment will also furnish one Captain as a Member of the above-mentioned General Court Martial.

Surgeon G. King, now at the Presidency, who stands posted to the Division of Artillery at Cawnpore, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Artillery Detachment under orders to proceed from the Presidency to the former Station by water.

Assistant Surgeon Drever will proceed with the above Detachment, and will do duty under the directions of Mr. King.

Ensign J. C. Plowden is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign H. A. Boscawen is removed from the European Regiment to the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, and posted to the 2d Battalion of the Corps.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:

6th Light Cavalry.—Captain A. Cock, from 15th June to 15th December, on Medical Certificate, with permission to remain at the Presidency.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 5, 1822.*

The following Removals are ordered.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Croxton from the 2d Battalion 8th to the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Croxton will join his new Corps without delay.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Comyn from the 1st Battalion 29th to the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Baldock, from the 1st Battalion 17th to the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain W. Wilson from the 2d to the 1st, and Captain J. Swinton from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Joseph Peacocke, whose admission to the Service and Promotion to his present rank are notified in Government General Orders, of the 31st ultimo, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment at Midnapore, until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Battalion 22d Regiment, Assistant Surgeon Urquhart, from 29th May, to 15th June, to visit Meerut, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 7th Regiment,—Captain P. Comyn, from 15th June, to 15th December, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

2d Battalion 6th Regiment,—Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Maxwell, from 9th May, to 9th November, on Medical Certificate.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 6, 1822.*

Lieutenant R. B. Wilson is appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Artillery Detachment under orders to proceed to the Upper Provinces.

Ensigns Mitford and West (lately arrived) are appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment at Barrackpore.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 19th Regiment,—Ensign Bartleman, from 15th June, to 15th October, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 7, 1822.*

Ensign W. T. Savary, whose admission to the Service and Promotion to his present rank are notified in Government General Orders of the 31st ultimo, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry at Hansi, and directed to join by water.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Popham of the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment, and Captain J. Oliver of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, are appointed Members of the General Court Martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel Shawe of His Majesty's 87th Regiment is President, in room of Majors S. Reid of the 8th Cavalry, and A. Campbell of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, reported sick.

Lieutenant M. Dormer is removed from the 2d Battalion to the 1st and Ensign H. Stone from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant M. Blood of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry is posted to the 2d Battalion of the Corps.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. Hoare, at present attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency, is appointed to do duty with the Artillery Detachment under orders to proceed to Cawnpore by water, and directed to report himself to Surgeon King. Upon the arrival of the Detachment at Cawnpore, Assistant Surgeon Hoare will place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at the Station.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 10, 1822.*

The permission granted in General Orders under date the 10th ultimo to Lieutenant H. Garstin, of the 6th Light Cavalry to do duty with the 1st Regiment at Sultanpore 'till the breaking up of the Rains, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

The leave of absence granted to Ensign Lomer of the European Regiment in General Orders of the 17th ultimo, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

Ensign Broderip of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment is permitted to do duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment until October, when he will proceed to join the Battalion to which he is posted.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to extend, on the recommendation of the College Council, the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. W. J. Ouseley, Interpreter and Quarter Master 1st Battalion 14th Native Infantry for 2 Months from the 30th current.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment,—Major A. Campbell, from 1st June, to 20th November, to proceed on the River, for the benefit of his health.

Baddeley's Horse, Captain Moseley, from 1st June, to 1st July, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 11th Regiment,—Lieutenant R. W. Beaton, from 1st July, to 1st October, to visit the presidency, on his private affairs.

**W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.**

**THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.**

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 5, 1822.*

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to call the particular and immediate attention of Commanding Officers of His Majesty's

Corps throughout India, to the following order respecting Regimental Bands, from which not the slightest deviation can be permitted, and the scale therein laid down is uniformly to be adopted on public, or private occasions.

*General Orders.—Horse Guards, November 8, 1821.*

The Commander in Chief has observed that the King's Regulation is generally neglected and evaded, which enjoins Colonels and Commanding Officers of Corps to limit their Regimental Bands to one Serjeant Master, and one Musician for each Troop or Company; and that a number of men are now taken from the Ranks and employed as Musicians to an extent that is equally injurious to the efficiency of the service, as it is a hardship upon those who are subjected to the expense attending this unauthorised irregularity.

It is always painful to the Commander in Chief to observe a neglect of His Majesty's Regulations; and His Royal Highness feels it the more necessary to put a stop to this abuse, under the present reduced state of the Regimental Establishments, which calls for the efficiency of every man as far as it is possible to effect it. But although the Establishment of Troops and Companies in each Regiment is reduced, yet it is not the wish or intention of His Royal Highness to place the Bands upon a scale below what has been hitherto thought essential for the due performance of the duty required of them; and they may accordingly be still maintained to the regulated extent of a Serjeant Master and ten Musicians. But Colonels and Commanding Officers of Corps are enjoined, and commanded, and held responsible that this number shall not be exceeded under any circumstance, excuse, or arrangement whatever; and such men as are now, in contradiction to the King's Regulations, clothed and maintained as Musicians beyond this number, must be immediately replaced in the Ranks.

General Officers are called upon, at their periodical inspections, to see that the *letter and spirit* of this order are strictly complied with.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.  
(Signed) H. TORRENS, Adjutant General.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 6, 1822.*

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

87th Foot.—C. W. Sibley, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice C. H. Doyle promoted in the 67th Foot, 20th May 1822.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 7, 1822.*

With the Sanction of Government, the Invalids, as per Margin,\* belonging to H. M. 24th Foot, now in Fort William, will be held in readiness to embark for England at the shortest notice.

An Officer will be nominated hereafter to proceed in charge of the Party, to whom the acting Brigade Major King's Troops will deliver their Conditional Discharges, together with all other Documents referable to the Men.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 8, 1822.*

With the Sanction of Government, the Men belonging to the 59th Regiment now in Fort William under charge of Lieut. McDermott, 14th Foot, will be held in readiness to join their Corps at Cawnpore by water. The Major General Commanding the Presidency Division, will be pleased to make the necessary application for Boats for their transport, so as to enable the Detachment to accompany the 87th Regiment, to which it will be attached as far as Dinapore, whence it will continue its route to Cawnpore under Lieut. McDermott, who will deliver the Men over to the Officer Commanding the 59th Regiment at that Station, and thence proceed to join his Corps at Meerut.

The Major General Commanding the Dinapore Division will be pleased to make arrangements for Medical Attendance on the Detachment from Dinapore to Cawnpore.

Lieut. McDermott will transmit a Weekly State of his Detachment to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces (agreeably to established Form) from the period of his departure from Fort William, in which every particular occurrence is to be noticed, and he will be held responsible for the regularity of the Men at the different Stations, Bazaars, and Villages, conformably to the Rule laid down in the 4th and 5th paragraphs of the General Orders of the 13th of September, 1819, No. 1794, Copy of which he will receive from the Acting Brigade Major, King's Troops.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 8, 1822.*

Lieutenant and Adjutant Butcher of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, has permission to proceed to the Presidency on Sick Certificate,

\* Serjeant 1, Drummer 1, Privates 17—19.—Women 2, Child 1—22.

and to be absent on that account for five months from the 1st proximo, on or before the expiration of which, should the state of his health require it, and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application for leave to make a voyage to sea.

Lieutenant Anson and Cornet Bishop of the same Corps, have leave of absence, the former for three months from the 1st proximo, with permission to proceed to Benares, and the latter for eight months from the same date, with leave to visit the Presidency, on their private affairs.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 8, 1822.*

The extension of leave of absence from the 6th instant, to the 5th of August next, granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Colonel Dunkin of H. M. 31st Regiment, to enable him to join his Corps, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, to Ensign Smith of H. M. 47th Regiment, to visit Bengal on urgent private affairs, and to be absent for six months from the date of his embarkation, is confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

## India.—To a Friend in England.

*From yesterday's Government Gazette.*

### FIRST CANTO.

I. NAY, but you banter when you bid me write  
Poetical epistles in the strain  
Of SPENCER: I, who scarcely can indite  
Of prose, for transit o'er the Atlantic main,  
Enough to give you cut and come again;  
But, to obey you, I will ape Lord Byron  
For once, hew'er the critics may arraign;  
And if you find the metal rusty iron,—  
Polish it, if you please,—Achilles had his Chiron.

### II.

Aping a Poet, even in his metre,  
Is bad enough (I am not so presumptuous  
To think I ever can with him compete, or  
Fill my starved pages with regale so sumptuous,  
The cheated guests would say 'tis all a hum to us.)  
Yet, as it calls for no great scope of knowledge,  
We'll make odd rhimes,—you must allow of some to us,  
To pass our hours as bards oft pass a whole age,  
In garret high, not taught at Classic School or College.

### III.

Yet what to write upon is hard to say,  
In climes where every thing is so monotonous,  
Where more than half the year the sun's dread ray  
Shines fierce and is exceeding bright and hot on us,  
And lively thoughts, we find, are often not in us  
To wake the slumbering lyre, like Pope or Gray,  
India's no place to make men very glutinous  
Of fame—we live in such an easy way,  
'Tis want that oftener fires the poet's lofty lay.

### IV.

Yet India's a good country on the whole,  
When from one's own delicious land were driven  
And forced across these billowy main to roll  
To make a fortune—in a period given:  
But ah! how far more snugly had we thriven,  
Had our progenitors but spared their purses,  
And all they squandered in baronial living,  
Been laid aside—and now to snit my verses,  
I must observe, to heirs, such squandering a curse is.

### V.

These spendthrift ancestors are monstrous bores,  
Enjoying selfishly their lordly riches,  
Forgetting, in the wasting of their stores  
That their descendants may want shirts and breeches,  
Or be transported o'er the Ocean—which is,  
God knows, a sorry thing for pampered boys;  
It gives them such amazing pangs and twitches  
To think that they must quit accustomed joys,  
For foreign climates, heat, and troublesome employ,



VI.  
Yet I'm a sturdy stickler for antiquity,  
Laced velvet dress, high heel, and square-toed shoe,  
Men who, when children, were not known as ricketty,  
Stiff-backed and strutting out—as turkeys do;  
Their wigs down flowing long and curling too,  
With arms a kimbo and uplifted pates,  
Thinking themselves (which may be very true  
For aught I know) magnificent first rates,  
Fellows of blood and spunk, just fit to govern states.

VII.  
I have a picture by Sir Peter Lely,  
Drawn in the time of Charles the Second,  
A famous Courtier of his day—Sir Billy;  
A very fine and strong resemblance reckoned;  
He seems; upon my word, as tho' he beckoned,  
To his degenerate progeny to see  
How very much ancestral pride had weakened,  
When Dukes and grooms were on equality,  
Certes in dress, if not so in reality.

VIII.  
He looks, not like a common sort of being,  
Courtin' the question—who or what he is,  
You'd swear he was a Gentleman on seeing  
His noble air and very comely phiz.  
He hangs up in my humble edifice,  
And in my shaving glass I love to trace  
Some likeness in my sallow face to his,  
Perhaps too some similitude of grace—  
But that's all vanity—and miserably out of place.

IX.  
It is in fact—but what of that—no more  
I'll follow such a singular digression,  
But turn in time to where I was before—  
INDIA—(I hope she'll value my concession)  
Where, when once hardened to the climate, secession  
Till all our pockets are well lined with riches,  
Is nonsense—one year ends and then a fresh one  
Succeeds; and still our palm for money itches,  
And we crave on till avariciousness it reaches.

X.  
It is a pity that this thirst for self  
Grows so prodigiously on foreign shores;  
That tho' one daily for it blames one's self,  
One cannot check the passion for gold mohurs.  
Nor cease to count the interest of one's stores,  
Whate'er may be the nature of our health,  
Tho' death be known to prowl around our doors  
Like hungry Jackals hunting us by stealth,  
We think of nothing here but filthy—glorious Wealth.

XI.  
Such is the peasant too, tho' the rich soil  
Ought to supply his unambitious wants,  
Just suited to his desultory toil  
Aiding much more than hands the growth of plants;  
While with the burning heat and thirst he pants,  
Around him springs luxuriantly the grain,  
He smokes his Hookah now and now he chaunts,  
And now he prays to idols for some rain  
T' invigorate the crops that smile upon the plain.

XII.  
He is a very curious cast of animal  
Possessing barely half an ounce of sense  
And tho' you watch him narrowly and scan him all,  
You'll find him rather blockish, dull, and dense:  
Yet overhear him and he'll talk of pence  
Tho' scarce a rag defends him, poor and old,  
And if you trust him he'll deceive you—whence  
Conclusions may be drawn that love of gold  
Is universal in mankind, as books unfold.

XIII.  
Go higher and you'll pounce on animals,  
Of the same nature—tho' in muslins deckt;  
Kincobs and silks, and fine Cashmerean shawls,  
Are famous things to generate respect,  
But they are just as knavish and stiff neckt,  
And have a wider field, to play their tricks,  
Because with them you're not so circumspect,—  
A muslin rogue ne'er at a trifle sticks,  
Haughty in power—disgraced, your very feet he licks,

XIII.  
Fair truth was never on these barbarous shores,  
Or she had blushed to see herself despised,  
The Indian who his hundred gods adores,  
Her modest worth had never recognized,  
Where falsehood and her train alone are prized;  
But there's another reason much absurd  
Which English people never had surmized,  
Truth was unveiled—and might have suffered murder,  
The Ladies here live always hid behind a purder!\*

XV.  
What satisfaction can a grandee feel  
In walking 'midst incarcerated charms;  
Where voluntary love can ne'er reveal  
Its roseate smiles or lure him to its arms.  
Or give the glow that virtuous passion warms.  
More like a gourmand, 'midst a hundred dishes,  
Where every kind of savory flavor swarms,  
He finds it hard to concentrate his wishes,  
Or say what he will fix upon—flesh, fowl or fishes

XVI.  
The fair of India have no souls at all,  
Or, having soul, are said not to have any,  
Food intellectual therefore has no call,  
Tho' it might be the means of saving many  
A clever damsel who is blithe and canny.  
(This Scotticism is lugged in for sake  
Of making out a rhyme—a Poet, when he  
Is puzzled for a rhyme's a blundering cake,  
If he does not through musty regulations break.)

XVII.  
They are untrained in aught save fascination,  
Not of the heart, but feelings merely sensual,  
Of which the Asiatic, as a nation,  
Beats every other country hollow—hence you will  
Think not the pinned up woman treat their men so ill,  
When longing only after sugar plums,  
Not to take care their duties to fulfil,  
Oiling their hair and blackening their gums,  
And mindifying all their fingers, toes, and thumbs.

XVIII.  
'Tis strange to see the many odd devices  
The Ladies practise to engage attention—  
Rabbing of soorma round their full orb'd eyes is  
To make them doubly lustrous, sweet invention,  
Their jewelled ears and noses not to mention,  
And zoning their plump ankles, arms and toes  
With gold and sparkling gems—Its quite a pension  
A woman carries on her as she goes,  
Like overhanging dew drops on the Summer rose.

XIX.  
Yet what the dence could the caged pigeons do  
With wealth profusely lavished on their charms,  
They could not scatter it like me or you  
As fancy prompt or inclination warms;  
They therefore lay it out upon their arms,  
Head, neck, and feet, in short where unconcealed  
The toys may glitter—pretty little farms  
That would, if husbanded each fruitful field,  
To many a helpless youth, a pleasant rental yield.

XX.  
These wretched victims of unsocial habits,  
Debarred from all the energies of life,  
Skip round the haram like so many rabbits,  
Sharing with twenty more the name of wife;  
Then is it strange they should delight in strife,  
Or feel a stimulus required in scolding?  
To keep them from the bowl or rope or knife?  
When females congregate, there's no withholding  
Tongues, claws and scratchings, these the sex are rather bold in;

XXI.  
How different are the females of our Isle  
Whose best attraction is sweet modesty,  
Whose glistening eyes and pleasure-tempered smile  
Speak the fond tongue of sensibility;  
Whose minds with ours are on equality,  
Tho' shrinking with retiring grace from sight,  
They form perfection's blest reality,  
The very memory of the dears unmaims me quite.

\* I have adopted the language of Cockayne for purda.

XXII.

Time bids me cease my undigested strain,  
Shot off at random as the subject fired,  
I may perhaps revert to it again  
If by poetic fantasies inspired,  
Enough that you the tribute have required  
Without a thought of critics or reviews,  
And as I have to no great height aspired,  
I trust they'll spare my feelings and my muse.  
Why should they verse like this ill-natured abuse.

Upper Provinces, June 3, 1822.

Indian News.

*Letter from Diamond Harbour.*—We have had it blowing a severe gale, with heavy showers of rain at intervals, since the 7th instant. The gale commenced at daylight from the N. W. in the evening it hauled round to West, and blew a strong gale during the night. On the 8th the gale still freshened from the W. S. W. accompanied with a heavy short sea. At 11 30 A. M. the Country Ship *LADY FLORA* parted from the Honourable Company's Moorings, but brought up in safety with two anchors. At 2 P. M. a fine Brig drove on shore, deeply laden with rice. At 9 P. M. the second vessel drove on shore, and I am sorry to say there is very little hopes of saving any part of their cargo, as at high water I witnessed the sea making a complete breach over them. There is not a small vessel that was lying here at the time (lading or light) that has not met with some accident, more or less; I think we shall still hear of more accidents when the gale abates. His Majesty's Ship *TEES*, the Honourable Company's Ships *EARL OF BALCARNAS* and *SIR DAVID SCOTT*, with the Country Ship *HARATERR*, have rode the gale out: the two latter Ships riding at the Honourable Company's Moorings.

*Pooree, June 6, 1822.*—The weather here is delightful, and the rains set in very lightly, consequently all our visitors go after the Ruth Juttra, which takes place on the 19th or 20th. There has not been such an immense concourse of Pilgrims for years. It is supposed about two lacs of rupees will be collected. The Takoor Juggernath was bathed on the 4th instant, and is now to remain sick for fifteen days. The three Ruths are getting on foot, one on 16 wheels, one on 14 wheels, and one on 12 wheels. This certainly is the most delightful climate in India.

*Madras, May 29.*—We have to announce the arrival at Pondicherry of the French Ship *LE HENRY*, Captain Placia, and *L'HISMALY*, Captain Dabaddy, the former left Bordeaux on the 6th December and the latter on the 6th November, having touched at Bourbon, whence she brings no news of importance. They are both laden with very large assortments of Wine, Millinery, and other articles.

Just as our correspondent was despatching his letter, two Brigs under English colours were bearing up for the Roads.

An unprecedented mortality has prevailed in His Majesty's 54th Regiment; for since the 18th of this month they have lost 36 men, 3 women and 1 child. It is expected that the Regiment will quit the Presidency on Monday for Bangalore.—*Gazette*.

*Exportation of Cinnamon.*—At a time when the continued high state of our Exchange operates so prejudicially to our Commerce, we have great pleasure in publishing in our present Number an advertisement from the *CEYLON GAZETTE*, announcing the intention of that Government to allow (from the month of December next) the general Exportation of Cinnamon from that Island, to any place or state in amity with His Britannic Majesty, and we sincerely hope that this measure may in its result, materially contribute to the improvement of our Commercial Exchanges with the Mother Country, in proportion to the additional means which its adoption is likely to supply as a channel for remittances to England. The advertisement will be observed to contain a condition for the payment of the article, in ready money, in the Currency of the Island, or in Specie, receivable at the Current Exchange of the day at Colombo. The inconvenience of such a restriction however, became so immediately apparent, that we understand it is already contemplated to suggest to the Ceylon Government a modification of the above Terms, and we anxiously hope that the proposed Representation may be productive of the desired end. During the last Ten years that the East India Company enjoyed the Cinnamon Contract on the Island of Ceylon, their annual Profit netted £84,000. Though that Government, in now opening the Trade may, to the general extent, not derive a corresponding advantage, still the projected Sales must yield a very handsome Profit, and prove a most propitious aid to the limited resources of that Colony.

*Ceylon Government.*—Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Ceylon Government, to allow the general Export from the Island, of Cinnamon, in any Vessel and to any place whatsoever, belong-

ing to States at Peace with his Majesty, and subject to all Commercial treaties in existence with foreign Powers, provided the Cinnamon shall have been purchased from the Government Stores; and it is intended to hold public sales of that Article by Auction on the first Monday of every month, at the Export Ware-house or any more convenient place, (of which due notice will be given) at Colombo.

The first monthly sale will be held on the first Monday in December next, and the quantity which will be exposed for sale at each sale, will probably be about Fifty Thousand Pounds.

The Cinnamon will be assorted into three sorts, First, Second, and Third, and embalmed in bales of One Hundred Pounds, and the lost put up will be of Five bales in a lot.

The article is to be paid for in ready money in the Currency of the Island or in Specie, which will be received at the current exchange of the day at Colombo.

The purchaser of each lot will be furnished with a License in duplicate, stating the quantity and quality of the Cinnamon, and certifying it was purchased from the Government, and entitling the holder to export the Spice free of all duty.—These licenses will be transferable; and when the Article is to be shipped, the licenses are to be produced in duplicate to the Commissioner of Revenue, to be indorsed by him with the name of the Ship, and of the Port to which it is to be shipped from Colombo, which will be the only Port of the Island, whence shipments will be allowed.

The Exporter will deposit the duplicate of the License in the Custom House, retaining the original, to be produced, if required, at the Custom House in England.

Any Cinnamon exported or attempted to be exported without License will be confiscated, and the person exporting or attempting to export it, will be liable to Fine a of Three Hundred Rix Dollars for each pound.

The retail Cinnamon in the Island will continue under the restrictions already enacted; as do all penalties against the sale or possession of the same by persons not licensed.

By His Excellency's Command.

Chief Secretary's Office, } (Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Colombo, May 10. 1822. } Chief Sec. to Govt.

*Fanatic Priests.*—Some of our readers may probably not be acquainted with a certain class of fanatic native Priests, (commonly called *Padries*) in the interior of Padang, on the West Coast of Sumatra, who are in the yearly habit of propagating the tenets of their sect, by compulsory measures, and when they meet with resistance, of stopping the Commercial intercourse, between the interior and the Coast. They are occasionally a very formidable tribe, and frequently require the interference of the European powers to keep them down. Just now we understand they are giving a great deal of trouble, and by letters lately received from Bencoolen, a *Padrie-war* as it is called, is as much talked of there, as a Russian war is here. The northern stations of *Natal* and *Ayer Baghy* are entirely exposed to their attacks, and it is stated that the Dutch who had suffered from their incursions, had actually commenced hostilities against them, though not we hear with all the success they expected. These militant *Padries*, who appear to be "a nation of gallant men, a nation of men of honor and of cavaliers," have recourse to a stratagem when they are attacked, which in many cases proves successful. They agree with Shakspeare, in thinking, that women, tho' soft, mild, pitiful and flexible, are when occasion requires, at once, stern, obdurate, flinty, rough and remorseless, and accordingly place their women and children in front of their ranks to receive the first onset. We understand they actually had recourse to this stratagem, in a late engagement with the Dutch Troops, but the Dutch Troops of the Indian Archipelago are a nation of a gallant man and cavaliers also, and instead of pitying them, actually bayoneted the whole vanguard, consisting of 121 women, each with an infant, who had been placed to oppose them with extended arms. We know not well what to say to this most barbarous act, but we understand the fact, barbarous as it is, is perfectly correct as here stated. The Dutch it seems are determined to subdue them, and if they are well supported, they will no doubt succeed. They have however been defeated lately, but they ascribe their defeat entirely to the treachery of a *Padrie* Chieftain, a *Padang Senon*, as they call him, who had come over, for the express purpose of deceiving them. This is the Dutch account, and poor Senon, whether guilty or not, has suffered for it. He was brought out we understand in the presence of the troops and all the Chieftains, and the first operation was to cut off his beard, to the great joy and delight of the applauding populace, who testified their approbation by repeated Huzzas: the second operation was to cut off his head, which they performed with the same Theban and Thracian Orgies, and with the same enthusiastic ejaculations; and the third operation was to embalm the head and send it down to Padang as a warlike Trophy, where it has been exposed for some time to the admiring multitude.—*John Bull*.